EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

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JUNE 4, JULY 2, AUGUST 6, AND SEPTEMBER 3, 1982

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EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1982

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room 2128, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Henry S. Reuss (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Reuss and Mitchell.

Also present: James K. Galbraith, executive director; Louis C. Krauthoff II, assistant director; Charles H. Bradford, assistant director; and Mary E. Eccles, professional staff member.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE REUSS, CHAIRMAN

Representative REUSS. Good morning. The Joint Economic Committee will be in order.

On the hearing on the employment situation, we are particularly pleased to have, once again, Commissioner Norwood. I was delighted to read in the papers that you and a set of other outstanding people are about to be given an award by the American Society for Public Administration, for outstanding service.

I certainly agree with their recognition of the wonderful job you are doing. They do say that their awards go to people who—and I'm reading from the paper—"rarely get on the television news programs." That, of course, is untrue in your case. You're a leading and delightful television personality, even though it is your duty, as it is this morning, to be the bearer of sad tidings.

The increase in unemployment, up to 9.5 percent, makes our unemployment rate, as you know, the worst since the Great Depression. It is particularly disturbing to me, because as spring turns to summer in just a few weeks, more than 3 million young people are going to join the labor force at a time when we have record joblessness among adults.

Government isn't going to hire them; private industry can't hire them. Where are they going to turn?

The millions of new jobs promised by Reaganomics have simply not materialized. And the tragic thing about our plight is that it's man made. It's a combination of huge deficits, brought about primarily by outsized tax favors to wealthy interests, which reduce the revenues; by excessive spending in the arms industry; and a misguided monetary policy.

Between the outsized deficits and the misguided monetary policy, we have, and continue to have, exorbitantly high interest rates,

which ruin business, cause bankruptcies, and are a leading reason for these millions and millions of unemployed.

So, once again, it's a small comfort to the more than 10 million unemployed to be told that human beings have caused their plight. If they changed their policies, the plight would ease.

I'm delighted, Congressman Mitchell, that you're able to be with us this morning. Do you have a statement?

Opening Statement of Representative Mitchell

Representative Mitchell. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Again, for the benefit of the members of this committee—because it will be a part of the record—I want to recall that last fall, when I indicated unemployment would hit 8.5 percent, there were titters and laughter and cries of outrage from the other side. You will recall that later on, when I said that unemployment was going to reach 9 percent, again the same scenario was played.

And I want to recall the absolute consternation which was registered by some of the members on the other side, when I said that unemployment would hit 10 percent before this administration had the courage to deal with what is now America's No. 1 problem.

We're at 9.5. The influx of those students in June, at the end of this month, will push us precariously close to 10.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would say that national unemployment is now our national disgrace. This administration continues to callously pursue policies that I think are just indecent, in so far as human beings are concerned.

The national unemployment rate is now, in my opinion, a grave danger to this society. It's a danger in terms of cost. We're putting out $22 billion or more for each 1 percent of unemployment. Yet, as you indicate, Mr. Chairman, we passed an atrocious tax bill, which is going to reduce revenues significantly. Certainly over the long haul, revenues will be reduced by something like $750 billion to this Government.

What in the world are we going to do with that tax policy in place, and unemployment continuing to rise?

How are we even going to pay unemployment compensation benefits if we have no revenues?

I think it's a great danger to this country. I think another element of the danger is the sheer frustration that arises in people when they can no longer, after arduous and assiduous efforts, find employment, find a job. Cities are volatile. They always have been. And I think what this administration is doing is exacerbating the problem, and therefore heightening the volatility.

I am concerned. I am really, gravely, deeply concerned about what will happen in this Nation, in terms of its economic growth, in terms of its internal stability, and in terms of many other factors, unless this administration forgets its pigheaded attitude and decides to tackle the problem of unemployment.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Representative Reuss. Thank you, Congressman.

Commissioner Norwood, we are delighted that you are here, accompanied by Mr. Dalton and Mr. Plewes. Would you indicate their official titles?

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND TRENDS; AND KENNETH DALTON, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, DIVISION OF CONSUMER PRICES AND PRICE INDEXES

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

On my left, I have Mr. Thomas Plewes, who is Assistant Commissioner for Employment Structure and Trends; and on my right, I have Kenneth Dalton, who is Assistant Commissioner for Consumer Prices.

I am very glad to be here this morning, to provide just a few comments to supplement the BLS employment situation press release. After several months of steady deterioration, the labor market showed relatively little change from April to May. Nonfarm employment, as measured in the business survey, was unchanged over the month. And the unemployment rate, at 9.5 percent, was about the same as in April. At the same time, however, there were some small signs of improvement. The household survey showed that more people came into the labor force and found employment. In addition, hours of work edged up.

Although business payment employment, at $90 million after seasonal adjustment, was little changed from April, some limited positive developments were evident in the business survey. First, factory employment was relatively stable, after having declined markedly in recent months. Only the primary metals and nonelectrical machinery industries in the durable sector, and the textile industry in the nondurable sector, had significant job declines. Second, the service-producing sector showed greater strength in May than in April, primarily because of the jobs gained in retail trade.

The May change in the BLS diffusion index provides further evidence about these developments. In May, almost one-half of the nearly 200 nonagricultural industries included in the diffusion index showed employment increases; a larger proportion than in the preceding 7 months. In addition, average weekly hours, which usually increase before employment, edged up in May, as did overtime hours in durable manufacturing industries.

Unemployment in May was little changed for most worker groups. The jobless rate for adult men increased from 8.2 to 8.4 percent over the month, while rates for adult women and for teenagers remained at the April levels. Jobless rates for whites and blacks were about unchanged over the month, at 8.5 and 18.7 percent respectively. The rate for persons of Hispanic origin, which often fluctuates considerably from one month to the next, was 13.9 percent in May.

The number of people unemployed because they had lost their last jobs was unchanged, after several months of large increases. Because fewer workers are newly unemployed, the average duration of joblessness lengthened in May, and the number of persons who were unemployed for 15 weeks or more rose. This measure tends to increase for a time, even after the employment situation improves.

The labor force grew by 1.1 million in May. And employment, as measured by the household survey, also rose. It is difficult to interpret this sharp growth in the labor force. It is possible that some of the change in May reflects changes which may have occurred in prior months, when labor force growth was especially small. It is also possible that the labor force increase which usually occurs in June has begun to occur somewhat earlier than usual.

I would like to call the committee's attention to the table of alternative seasonal adjustments, customarily attached to my statement. The concurrent method, which reflects the most recent data available, produces somewhat less labor force growth than the official method, and a slightly lower unemployment rate. However, both the concurrent and the official methods show little change in the jobless rate between April and May.

In summary, the labor market data released this morning show little change in joblessness from April to May, and some small signs of strength. The jobless rate was 9.5 percent and the number of factory jobs was relatively stable, after declines in previous months. More people entered the labor force, and hours of work rose slightly.

My colleagues and I will now be glad to try to answer any questions you may have.

[The table and press release referred to follow:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method					X-11 method (former official method)	Range (columns 2-7)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1981:								
May	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.6	0.3
June	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	.1
July	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	.1
August	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	.....
September	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	.1
October	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	.2
November	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	.1
December	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	.2
1982:								
January	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.6	.2
February	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	.3
March	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.0	.4
April	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	.2
May	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.7	.4

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) *Unadjusted rate.*—Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) *Official rate (S-11 ARIMA method).*—The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11

ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings.*

(3) *Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method).*—The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980.

(4) *Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).*—Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) *Total (X-11 ARIMA method).*—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) *Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).*—This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) *X-11 method (former official method).*—The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method,* by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in *X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program,* by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, June 1982.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: MAY 1982

Unemployment was little changed in May, and employment indicators provided mixed signals, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's unemployment rate was 9.5 percent, about the same as the 9.4 percent in April and up from 9.0 percent in March.

The series on nonfarm payroll employment--derived from the monthly survey of establishments--held steady in May at 90.0 million. (Establishment data have been revised to reflect the March 1981 benchmarks and updated seasonal factors.) In contrast, the series on total employment--as derived from the monthly survey of households--increased by 780,000, after seasonal adjustment, to 100.1 million. Between July 1981 and April 1982, both surveys had registered employment declines in the neighborhood of one and a half million.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons rose in May to 10.5 million, seasonally adjusted. Since July 1981, the jobless total has risen by 2.7 million persons. The overall unemployment rate, 9.5 percent, was about unchanged from the previous month's 9.4 percent. The jobless rate for adult men increased by two-tenths of a point to 8.4 percent, while the rate for adult women was unchanged at 8.3 percent. Teenage unemployment was about unchanged at 23.1 percent. While the overall rates for white and black workers remained near their month-earlier levels, at 8.5 and 18.7 percent, respectively, the rate for persons of Hispanic origin was up 1.4 points to 13.9 percent. Unemployment rates for most other worker groups showed little or no change over the month. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-5.)

The number of persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer was up by 270,000 in May, with increases split between those unemployed 15 to 26 weeks and 27 weeks and longer. Both the mean and median duration of unemployment rose, to 14.6 weeks and 9.0 weeks, respectively. Persons unemployed 15 weeks or more accounted for nearly a third of the jobless total, up substantially from the beginning of the year. (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment rose by 780,000 in May to 100.1 million, and, as a result, the proportion of the population with jobs--the employment-population ratio--rose four-tenths of a point. About one-third of the seasonally adjusted employment increase occurred among persons 16 to 24 years of age.

The civilian labor force rose sharply in May--by 1 million--to 110.7 million, after seasonal adjustment. Substantial gains were posted by teenagers (200,000) and by both adult men and women (430,000 and 380,000, respectively). The labor force typically shows some growth in May and even more in June, as students enter the summer job market and as activity picks up in certain seasonally-sensitive industries such as agriculture and construction. However, more of this seasonal labor force increase is now taking place in May. The seasonal adjustment process

has not, as yet, captured this shift in seasonality and therefore may be exaggerating the size of the May increase in the labor force.

Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment rose in line with usual seasonal experiences in May and, after adjustment for seasonality, was about unchanged over the month at 90.0 million. This month's relative stability followed job declines of 465,000 between February and April. Nonfarm jobs were down by 1.4 million from last July's pre-recession peak. (See table B-1.)

In the goods-producing sector, cutbacks in mining accelerated in May, bringing that industry's total employment loss to 50,000 since last December. In contrast, construction employment was little changed after heavy losses over the past year. Among the durable goods manufacturing industries, an increase in the number of jobs in the transportation equipment industry partially offset continuing job curtailment in primary metals and machinery. Among nondurables, textile industry employment resumed its long-term decline following a small April pickup.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			Apr. - May change
	1981		1982	1982			
	I	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	108,107	109,156	109,130	109,346	109,648	110,666	1,018
Total employment	100,125	100,043	99,554	99,492	99,340	100,117	777
Unemployment	7,982	9,113	9,576	9,854	10,307	10,549	242
Not in labor force	61,172	61,834	62,367	62,321	62,197	61,360	-837
Discouraged workers	1,093	1,199	1,339	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	0.1
Adult men	6.0	7.2	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.4	0.2
Adult women	6.6	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.3	0
Teenagers	19.1	21.1	21.9	21.9	23.0	23.1	0.1
White	6.5	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.5	0.1
Black	14.6	17.0	17.4	18.0	18.4	18.7	0.3
Hispanic origin	11.0	11.1	12.4	12.7	12.5	13.9	1.4
Full-time workers	7.1	8.1	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.2	0
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	90,945	90,954	90,408	90,304	89,993p	89,969p	-24p
Goods-producing industries	25,559	25,159	24,588	24,450	24,226p	24,177p	-49p
Service-producing industries	65,386	65,795	65,819	65,854	65,767p	65,792p	25p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.4	35.1	34.8	34.9	34.9p	35.0p	0.1p
Manufacturing	40.0	39.3	38.7	39.0	39.0p	39.1p	0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4p	2.4p	0p

p=preliminary. N.A.=not available.

NOTE: The establishment data reflect revisions based on March 1981 benchmarks and updated seasonal adjustment factors.

Employment in the service-producing sector was unchanged in May and has shown only limited growth since the onset of the recession. A gain of 40,000 jobs in retail trade was countered somewhat by a continued decline in transportation and public utilities employment.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 35.0 hours in May, up 0.1 hour over the month. The manufacturing workweek also edged up a tenth of an hour to 39.1 hours, while factory overtime was unchanged at 2.4 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.5 percent in May to 105.5 (1977=100). The manufacturing index edged up 0.1 percent to 89.3 but was 10.4 percent below last July's level. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings rose 0.7 percent and weekly earnings rose 0.9 percent in May, seasonally adjusted. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings were up 4 cents to $7.61, 44 cents above the year-earlier level. Average weekly earnings, at $265.59, increased $3.67 over the month and $13.21 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 147.4 (1977=100) in May, seasonally adjusted, 0.8 percent higher than in April. For the 12 months ended in May, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 7.1 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 0.7 percent during the 12-month period ended in April. (See table B-4.)

Revisions in the Establishment Survey Data

In accordance with the usual practice, the establishment survey data published in this release have been revised to reflect new employment benchmarks based on comprehensive counts derived from unemployment insurance records for the first quarter of 1981. In addition, new seasonal adjustment factors have been calculated, and all seasonally adjusted series have been revised to take account of the experience through March 1982.

Summary employment revisions are shown in the following two tables. Table B presents employment estimates, not seasonally adjusted, for February 1982 (the last final estimates based on the previous benchmark) on the old and new benchmarks, while table C contains seasonally adjusted over-the-month changes in total nonfarm payroll employment estimates for the January 1981 - February 1982 period. Data on hours and earnings may have changed slightly as a result of the new employment weights.

For a detailed examination of the effect of the benchmark revisions, see "BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to March 1981 Benchmarks," which will appear in the June issue of Employment and Earnings. New seasonal adjustment factors for use in the coming year and an explanation of the seasonal adjustment methodology will also be included in this article.

Historical establishment series (not seasonally adjusted) have been revised from April 1980 forward to reflect the new benchmarks, whereas seasonally adjusted series are subject to revision back to January 1977. All revised historical series will be published in a special supplement to Employment and Earnings, which is expected to become available in June. This supplement, when combined with the historical volume, Employment and Earnings, United States, 1909-78, Bulletin 1312-11, will comprise the full historical series on national data from the establishment survey.

Table B. February 1982 establishment survey employment estimates, before and after revision to March 1981 benchmark levels, not seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry	February 1982 employment estimates based on		Difference
	March 1980 benchmark	March 1981 benchmark	
Total nonfarm employment	89,945	89,413	-532
Private sector	73,839	73,328	-511
Mining	1,145	1,180	35
Construction	3,703	3,559	-144
Manufacturing	19,410	19,299	-111
Durable goods	11,536	11,503	-33
Nondurable goods	7,874	7,796	-78
Transportation and public utilities	5,049	5,051	2
Wholesale trade	5,284	5,303	19
Retail trade	15,254	14,955	-299
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,328	5,285	-43
Services	18,666	18,696	30
Government	16,106	16,085	-21
Federal	2,723	2,723	0
State and local	13,383	13,362	-21

Table C. Seasonally adjusted over-the-month changes in total nonfarm payroll employment from January 1981 through February 1982, before and after revisions

(In thousands)

Year and month	As previously published	As revised
1981:		
January	142	184
February	167	4
March	89	101
April	111	85
May	106	32
June	51	155
July	265	110
August	21	-74
September	132	41
October	-201	-139
November	-310	-229
December	-409	-354
1982:		
January	-234	-182
February	140	-1

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 177,000 establishments employing about 36 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

---The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

---The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

---The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

---The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or

increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $3.75 per issue or $31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	171,956	174,020	174,201	171,956	173,495	173,657	173,843	174,020	174,201
Armed Forces[1]	2,127	2,176	2,175	2,127	2,159	2,168	2,175	2,176	2,175
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	169,829	171,844	172,026	169,829	171,335	171,489	171,667	171,844	172,026
Civilian labor force	108,586	108,814	109,914	109,293	108,879	109,165	109,346	109,648	110,666
Participation rate	63.9	63.3	63.9	64.4	63.5	63.7	63.7	63.8	64.3
Employed	100,855	98,858	99,957	101,045	99,581	99,590	99,492	99,340	100,117
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.7	56.8	57.4	58.8	57.4	57.3	57.2	57.1	57.5
Agriculture	3,497	3,172	3,589	3,435	3,411	3,373	3,369	3,309	3,488
Nonagricultural industries	97,359	95,686	96,368	97,640	96,170	96,217	96,144	96,032	96,629
Unemployed	7,731	9,957	9,957	8,248	9,298	9,575	9,854	10,307	10,549
Unemployment rate	7.1	9.2	9.1	7.5	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5
Not in labor force	61,243	63,030	62,113	60,536	62,456	62,324	62,321	62,197	61,360
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	82,324	83,303	83,389	82,324	83,054	83,129	83,218	83,303	83,389
Armed Forces[1]	1,953	1,987	1,986	1,953	1,975	1,983	1,987	1,987	1,986
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	80,371	81,315	81,402	80,371	81,079	81,146	81,231	81,315	81,402
Civilian labor force	61,998	61,773	62,435	62,364	61,966	62,042	62,082	62,247	62,849
Participation rate	77.1	76.0	76.7	77.6	76.4	76.5	76.4	76.6	77.2
Employed	57,742	55,924	56,767	57,793	56,629	56,658	56,472	56,401	56,823
Employment-population ratio[2]	70.1	67.1	68.1	70.2	68.2	68.2	67.9	67.7	68.1
Unemployed	4,256	5,850	5,669	4,571	5,338	5,384	5,610	5,846	6,029
Unemployment rate	6.9	9.5	9.1	9.3	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	73,924	75,121	75,227	73,924	74,810	74,906	75,015	75,121	75,227
Armed Forces[1]	1,673	1,729	1,728	1,673	1,690	1,697	1,728	1,729	1,728
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	72,251	73,392	73,499	72,251	73,120	73,209	73,287	73,392	73,499
Civilian labor force	57,338	57,586	57,968	57,479	57,368	57,448	57,554	57,730	58,164
Participation rate	79.4	78.5	78.9	79.6	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.7	79.1
Employed	53,937	52,736	53,309	53,884	53,047	53,097	53,006	52,988	53,260
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.0	70.2	70.9	72.9	70.9	70.9	70.7	70.5	70.8
Agriculture	2,437	2,332	2,513	2,390	2,390	2,386	2,377	2,382	2,464
Nonagricultural industries	51,501	50,404	50,796	51,494	50,657	50,711	50,629	50,606	50,796
Unemployed	3,400	4,851	4,659	3,595	4,322	4,351	4,548	4,742	4,904
Unemployment rate	5.9	8.4	8.0	6.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	89,632	90,718	90,813	89,632	90,441	90,528	90,625	90,718	90,813
Armed Forces[1]	174	188	188	174	184	185	188	188	188
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	89,458	90,529	90,624	89,458	90,256	90,343	90,437	90,529	90,624
Civilian labor force	46,588	47,041	47,479	46,929	46,913	47,123	47,264	47,401	47,817
Participation rate	52.1	52.0	52.4	52.5	52.0	52.2	52.3	52.4	52.8
Employed	43,113	42,934	43,191	43,252	42,952	42,932	43,020	42,940	43,297
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.1	47.3	47.6	48.3	47.5	47.4	47.5	47.3	47.7
Unemployed	3,474	4,107	4,288	3,677	3,960	4,191	4,243	4,461	4,520
Unemployment rate	7.5	8.7	9.0	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	81,453	82,753	82,868	81,453	82,415	82,523	82,640	82,753	82,868
Armed Forces[1]	145	162	162	145	155	156	162	162	162
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	81,308	82,591	82,707	81,308	82,260	82,367	82,478	82,591	82,707
Civilian labor force	42,478	43,267	43,550	42,638	42,868	43,031	43,243	43,301	43,683
Participation rate	52.2	52.4	52.7	52.4	52.1	52.2	52.4	52.4	52.8
Employed	39,775	39,539	40,144	39,737	39,764	39,744	39,807	39,715	40,075
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.8	48.3	48.4	48.8	48.2	48.2	48.2	48.0	48.4
Agriculture	631	551	664	605	649	628	636	601	634
Nonagricultural industries	39,145	38,988	39,480	39,132	39,115	39,116	39,172	39,114	39,441
Unemployed	2,703	3,328	3,406	2,871	3,104	3,286	3,435	3,586	3,608
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.7	7.8	6.7	7.2	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,579	16,146	16,106	16,579	16,269	16,228	16,188	16,146	16,106
Armed Forces[1]	309	285	285	309	334	316	285	285	285
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,270	15,861	15,820	16,270	15,935	15,911	15,902	15,861	15,820
Civilian labor force	8,770	7,961	8,396	9,206	8,643	8,686	8,549	8,616	8,819
Participation rate	53.9	50.2	53.1	56.6	54.2	54.6	53.8	54.3	55.7
Employed	7,143	6,183	6,504	7,424	6,771	6,748	6,679	6,637	6,782
Employment-population ratio[2]	43.1	38.3	40.4	44.8	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.1	42.1
Agriculture	429	289	412	410	373	359	336	326	390
Nonagricultural industries	6,713	5,894	6,092	7,014	6,398	6,389	6,343	6,311	6,392
Unemployed	1,627	1,778	1,892	1,782	1,872	1,938	1,870	1,979	2,037
Unemployment rate	18.6	22.3	22.5	19.4	21.7	22.3	21.9	23.0	23.1

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	147,670	149,249	149,250	147,670	148,842	148,855	149,132	149,249	149,250
Civilian labor force	95,117	95,252	96,014	95,666	95,120	95,333	95,508	96,015	96,681
Participation rate	64.4	63.8	64.3	64.8	63.9	64.0	64.0	64.3	64.8
Employed	89,134	87,509	88,348	89,237	87,955	87,990	87,956	87,988	88,450
Unemployed	5,983	7,743	7,666	6,429	7,165	7,344	7,552	8,026	8,191
Unemployment rate	6.3	8.1	8.0	6.7	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.4	8.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	50,799	50,933	51,221	50,920	50,757	50,812	50,903	51,124	51,394
Participation rate	79.9	78.9	79.4	80.1	78.9	79.0	79.0	79.2	79.6
Employed	48,141	47,109	47,583	48,092	47,410	47,430	47,351	47,393	47,535
Unemployed	2,657	3,824	3,639	2,828	3,347	3,382	3,552	3,731	3,859
Unemployment rate	5.2	7.5	7.1	5.6	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	36,536	37,164	37,337	36,597	36,698	36,860	37,038	37,179	37,428
Participation rate	51.8	51.9	52.2	51.9	51.5	51.7	51.8	52.0	52.3
Employed	34,518	34,696	34,786	34,422	34,380	34,427	34,475	34,489	34,682
Unemployed	2,018	2,469	2,551	2,175	2,319	2,433	2,564	2,690	2,746
Unemployment rate	5.5	6.6	6.8	5.9	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	7,782	7,155	7,455	8,149	7,665	7,662	7,567	7,712	7,819
Participation rate	57.3	54.3	56.8	60.0	57.8	58.0	57.2	58.6	59.6
Employed	6,475	5,704	5,979	6,723	6,166	6,133	6,130	6,106	6,233
Unemployed	1,308	1,450	1,476	1,426	1,499	1,529	1,437	1,606	1,586
Unemployment rate	16.8	20.3	19.8	17.5	19.6	20.0	19.0	20.8	20.3
Men	16.5	21.6	20.0	17.9	20.8	20.4	20.2	22.3	21.2
Women	17.1	18.8	19.5	17.0	18.2	19.4	17.6	19.2	19.2
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	18,178	18,511	18,542	18,170	18,423	18,450	18,480	18,511	18,582
Civilian labor force	10,974	10,986	11,174	11,126	11,188	11,205	11,217	11,170	11,335
Participation rate	60.4	59.4	60.3	61.2	60.7	60.7	60.7	60.3	61.1
Employed	9,407	9,031	9,167	9,469	9,314	9,265	9,197	9,111	9,216
Unemployed	1,567	1,955	2,007	1,666	1,874	1,939	2,020	2,058	2,120
Unemployment rate	14.3	17.8	18.0	15.0	16.8	17.3	18.0	18.4	18.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,253	5,310	5,328	5,271	5,284	5,299	5,284	5,350	5,349
Participation rate	75.2	74.3	74.4	75.5	74.3	74.6	74.1	74.8	74.6
Employed	4,594	4,418	4,448	4,587	4,424	4,450	4,437	4,445	4,439
Unemployed	660	894	881	684	860	849	848	904	910
Unemployment rate	12.6	16.8	16.5	13.0	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.9	17.0
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	4,897	5,020	5,074	4,957	5,081	5,063	5,093	5,058	5,140
Participation rate	55.1	55.2	55.6	55.7	56.2	55.8	56.1	55.6	56.4
Employed	4,275	4,263	4,321	4,306	4,406	4,330	4,307	4,272	4,351
Unemployed	622	756	753	651	675	733	786	787	788
Unemployment rate	12.7	15.1	14.8	13.1	13.3	14.5	15.4	15.6	15.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	824	656	772	898	823	843	839	761	846
Participation rate	36.0	29.0	34.2	39.2	36.3	37.3	37.1	33.7	37.5
Employed	538	351	398	567	484	486	453	395	425
Unemployed	285	305	373	331	339	357	386	366	421
Unemployment rate	34.6	46.5	48.4	36.9	41.2	42.3	46.0	48.1	49.8
Men	33.9	48.5	47.3	37.6	36.3	40.7	48.5	48.3	50.6
Women	35.4	44.0	49.5	36.0	46.7	44.2	43.1	47.8	48.9
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,222	9,235	9,297	9,222	9,400	9,341	9,297	9,235	9,297
Civilian labor force	5,957	5,897	5,993	5,960	6,058	6,065	6,024	5,933	6,001
Participation rate	64.6	63.9	64.5	64.6	64.4	64.9	64.8	64.2	64.5
Employed	5,380	5,170	5,192	5,356	5,330	5,298	5,260	5,191	5,166
Unemployed	578	727	801	604	724	767	764	743	834
Unemployment rate	9.7	12.3	13.4	10.1	12.0	12.6	12.7	12.5	13.9

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	100,855	99,957	101,045	99,581	99,590	99,492	99,340	100,117
Married men, spouse present	39,139	38,350	39,120	38,234	38,255	38,181	38,142	38,312
Married women, spouse present	24,200	24,237	24,192	23,744	23,727	23,900	23,831	24,213
Women who maintain families	5,070	5,951	5,006	5,107	5,158	5,095	5,095	4,986
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	52,763	53,455	53,016	52,836	52,841	52,763	53,177	53,705
Professional and technical	16,178	16,982	16,093	16,803	16,612	16,659	16,844	16,818
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,335	11,391	11,488	11,091	11,253	11,311	11,501	11,541
Sales workers	6,511	6,538	6,562	6,520	6,544	6,637	6,603	6,587
Clerical workers	18,739	18,628	18,873	18,423	18,432	18,155	18,229	18,759
Blue-collar workers	31,821	29,972	31,796	30,203	30,309	30,416	29,924	29,926
Craft and kindred workers	12,906	12,328	12,911	12,370	12,454	12,411	12,492	12,316
Operatives, except transport	10,647	9,527	10,716	9,966	9,955	9,860	9,680	9,585
Transport equipment operatives	3,456	3,405	3,466	3,475	3,503	3,397	3,400	3,419
Nonfarm laborers	4,812	4,713	4,703	4,451	4,397	4,648	4,383	4,607
Farm workers	13,444	13,717	13,470	13,709	13,612	13,526	13,555	13,738
	2,827	2,813	2,748	2,817	2,787	2,710	2,623	2,731
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture								
Wage and salary workers	1,589	1,595	1,499	1,377	1,426	1,416	1,423	1,541
Self-employed workers	1,680	1,727	1,654	1,674	1,596	1,644	1,664	1,698
Unpaid family workers	268	268	235	380	359	277	270	236
Nonagricultural industries								
Wage and salary workers	89,835	88,517	90,402	88,759	88,586	88,526	88,322	89,051
Government	16,023	15,684	15,776	15,578	15,527	15,492	15,453	15,422
Private industries	73,812	72,834	74,626	73,181	73,059	73,034	72,869	73,629
Private households	1,163	1,173	1,192	1,248	1,161	1,225	1,192	1,202
Other industries	72,649	71,661	73,434	71,932	71,898	71,809	71,677	72,427
Self-employed workers	7,116	7,414	6,966	6,971	7,055	7,126	7,264	7,269
Unpaid family workers	408	437	356	410	408	434	413	382
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	92,909	92,354	91,745	90,125	90,092	90,548	90,596	91,282
Full-time schedules	75,240	73,401	74,871	72,803	73,028	72,649	72,335	73,036
Part time for economic reasons	4,080	5,521	4,264	5,071	5,563	5,717	5,834	5,763
Usually work full time	1,687	2,211	1,657	1,783	2,193	2,237	2,223	2,211
Usually work part time	2,433	3,310	2,607	3,287	3,370	3,480	3,611	3,552
Part time for noneconomic reasons	13,589	13,432	12,610	12,251	12,300	12,183	12,427	12,483

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1981				1982	1982		
	I	II	III	IV	I	Mar.	Apr.	May
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.0
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.3
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.1
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	7.1	7.1	7.0	8.1	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.2
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.4	9.3	9.4	10.8	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.1
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.4	10.2	10.4	11.8	12.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rate					
	May 1981	May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	8,248	10,549	7.5	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5
Men, 20 years and over	3,595	4,904	6.3	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4
Women, 20 years and over	2,871	3,608	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,782	2,037	19.4	21.7	22.3	21.9	23.0	23.1
Married men, spouse present	1,832	2,467	4.0	5.3	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.1
Married women, spouse present	1,491	1,947	5.8	6.2	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.4
Women who maintain families	578	669	10.4	10.4	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.8
Full-time workers	6,631	8,717	7.1	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.2
Part-time workers	1,518	1,674	9.6	9.6	10.8	10.0	10.9	10.5
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	8.6	10.0	9.8	10.4	10.4	11.1
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	2,219	2,722	4.0	4.2	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8
Professional and technical	863	582	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	309	417	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5
Sales workers	319	360	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.8	5.6	5.2
Clerical workers	1,128	1,363	5.6	6.3	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.8
Blue-collar workers	3,684	4,663	9.9	12.5	12.5	12.9	13.7	13.5
Craft and kindred workers	1,008	1,273	7.2	9.0	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.4
Operatives, except transport	1,434	1,899	11.8	15.4	15.4	15.9	16.9	16.5
Transport equipment operatives	308	456	8.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.7	11.8
Nonfarm laborers	734	1,035	13.5	16.9	17.9	17.9	19.2	18.3
Service workers	1,402	1,755	9.4	9.2	9.8	10.2	11.1	11.3
Farm workers	152	246	5.2	6.9	4.9	5.4	5.8	8.3
INDUSTRY[2]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[3]	6,198	8,135	7.7	8.8	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.9
Construction	823	990	15.7	18.7	18.1	17.9	19.4	18.8
Manufacturing	1,856	2,631	7.8	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.6
Durable goods	1,047	1,651	7.4	11.0	11.3	10.8	11.9	12.2
Nondurable goods	809	980	8.6	9.5	9.5	10.8	10.5	10.7
Transportation and public utilities	332	381	5.7	6.4	5.9	5.6	7.0	6.5
Wholesale and retail trade	1,669	2,206	8.3	8.7	9.0	10.3	10.1	10.6
Finance and service industries	1,445	1,782	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9
Government workers	780	807	4.7	4.8	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.0
Agricultural wage and salary workers	165	343	11.0	16.2	12.8	14.0	14.6	18.2

[1] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	3,203	3,688	3,378	3,852	3,789	3,825	3,958	3,874
5 to 14 weeks	2,194	2,696	2,606	3,068	3,052	3,078	3,304	3,320
15 weeks and over	2,424	3,572	2,231	2,399	2,724	2,954	3,015	3,286
15 to 26 weeks	1,191	1,832	1,061	1,210	1,445	1,605	1,508	1,634
27 weeks and over	1,233	1,740	1,170	1,190	1,278	1,349	1,507	1,652
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	14.5	15.9	13.3	13.5	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.6
Median duration, in weeks	7.1	8.8	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.6	8.5	9.0
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	41.9	37.0	44.1	41.3	39.6	38.8	38.5	37.0
5 to 14 weeks	27.2	27.1	31.7	32.9	31.9	31.2	32.1	31.7
15 weeks and over	31.4	35.9	27.2	25.7	28.5	30.0	29.3	31.4
15 to 26 weeks	15.4	18.4	12.9	13.0	15.1	16.3	14.7	15.6
27 weeks and over	15.9	17.5	14.2	12.8	13.4	13.7	14.7	15.8

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	3,842	5,647	4,032	5,205	5,153	5,622	5,906	5,901
On layoff	1,213	1,770	1,357	1,860	1,740	1,828	1,946	1,969
Other job losers	2,629	3,877	2,675	3,345	3,413	3,794	3,959	3,932
Left last job	932	815	1,004	835	964	885	937	874
Reentered labor force	2,043	2,382	2,106	2,079	2,277	2,249	2,365	2,438
Seeking first job	914	1,113	956	1,055	1,100	1,044	1,081	1,154
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	49.7	56.7	49.8	56.7	54.3	57.4	57.4	56.9
On layoff	15.7	17.8	16.8	20.3	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.0
Other job losers	34.0	38.9	33.0	36.5	35.9	38.7	38.5	37.9
Job leavers	12.1	8.2	12.4	9.1	10.2	9.0	9.1	8.4
Reentrants	26.4	23.9	26.0	22.7	24.0	22.9	23.0	23.5
New entrants	11.8	11.2	11.8	11.5	11.6	10.7	10.5	11.1
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	3.5	5.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.3
Job leavers	.9	.7	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8
Reentrants	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
New entrants	.8	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	May 1981	May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982
Total, 16 years and over	8,248	10,549	7.5	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5
16 to 24 years	3,829	4,340	15.1	16.4	17.0	16.9	17.6	17.4
16 to 19 years	1,782	2,037	19.4	21.7	22.3	21.9	23.0	23.1
16 to 17 years	799	891	21.3	21.9	22.7	22.7	24.6	25.3
18 to 19 years	984	1,126	17.7	21.3	22.0	21.3	21.9	21.3
20 to 24 years	2,047	2,303	12.6	13.5	14.1	14.2	14.7	14.3
25 years and over	4,331	6,095	5.2	6.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.1
25 to 54 years	3,671	5,428	5.5	6.7	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.7
55 years and over	509	732	3.4	4.2	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8
Men, 16 years and over	4,571	6,029	7.3	8.6	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.6
16 to 24 years	2,182	2,458	16.0	17.4	17.8	18.4	18.9	18.5
16 to 19 years	976	1,125	20.9	22.1	22.5	23.5	24.4	24.0
16 to 17 years	442	506	22.3	23.0	23.0	24.3	24.7	26.3
18 to 19 years	521	606	18.3	21.4	22.1	22.9	24.3	21.9
20 to 24 years	1,206	1,333	13.8	14.9	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.5
25 years and over	2,280	3,422	4.7	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.9
25 to 54 years	2,001	3,031	5.1	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.5
55 years and over	307	428	3.4	4.3	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.7
Women, 16 years and over	3,677	4,520	7.8	8.4	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.5
16 to 24 years	1,647	1,881	13.9	15.2	16.1	15.2	16.1	16.2
16 to 19 years	806	912	18.7	21.2	22.1	20.1	21.3	22.1
16 to 17 years	357	385	20.2	20.6	22.5	20.8	24.5	24.1
18 to 19 years	463	520	17.4	21.1	21.9	19.6	19.4	20.6
20 to 24 years	841	969	11.2	11.9	12.7	12.6	13.3	12.9
25 years and over	2,051	2,673	5.8	6.3	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.4
25 to 54 years	1,670	2,397	6.0	6.7	7.0	7.6	7.7	8.0
55 years and over	202	304	3.4	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.8	4.0

Table A-9. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	22,159	22,596	22,777	22,159	22,493	22,634	22,535	22,596	22,777
Civilian labor force	13,468	13,562	13,900	13,649	13,704	13,857	13,810	13,768	14,097
Participation rate	60.8	60.0	61.0	61.6	60.9	61.2	61.3	60.9	61.9
Employed	11,721	11,349	11,610	11,781	11,632	11,653	11,515	11,446	11,669
Unemployed	1,747	2,213	2,291	1,868	2,072	2,204	2,294	2,322	2,429
Unemployment rate	13.0	16.3	16.5	13.7	15.1	15.9	16.6	16.9	17.2

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	May 1981	May 1982	May 1981	May 1982	May 1981	May 1982	May 1981	May 1982	May 1981	May 1982
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,526	8,682	8,085	8,220	7,649	7,535	436	685	5.4	8.3
25 to 39 years	7,323	7,172	7,039	6,896	6,636	6,275	403	621	5.7	9.0
25 to 29 years	1,516	1,252	1,423	1,160	1,290	964	133	196	9.3	16.9
30 to 34 years	3,368	2,988	3,254	2,880	3,078	2,664	176	216	5.4	7.5
35 to 39 years	2,439	2,932	2,362	2,856	2,268	2,647	94	209	4.0	7.3
40 years and over	1,203	1,510	1,046	1,324	1,013	1,260	33	64	3.2	4.8
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	17,098	18,089	16,276	17,164	15,349	15,762	927	1,402	5.7	8.2
25 to 29 years	7,818	8,130	7,411	7,670	6,919	6,958	492	712	6.6	9.3
30 to 34 years	5,416	5,906	5,172	5,650	4,879	5,207	293	443	5.7	7.8
35 to 39 years	3,864	4,053	3,693	3,844	3,551	3,597	142	247	3.8	6.4

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-11. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[2]			Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	17,978	18,295	18,322	17,978	18,218	18,242	18,269	18,295	18,323
Civilian labor force	11,686	11,995	12,068	11,765	11,916	12,004	11,995	12,065	12,130
Employed	10,968	10,865	10,983	10,978	10,878	10,935	10,865	10,943	10,993
Unemployed	718	1,130	1,085	787	1,038	1,069	1,130	1,122	1,157
Unemployment rate	6.1	9.4	9.0	6.7	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.5
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,859	8,131	8,155	7,859	8,061	8,083	8,107	8,131	8,155
Civilian labor force	4,540	4,644	4,710	4,540	4,596	4,575	4,594	4,645	4,703
Employed	4,236	4,278	4,364	4,210	4,257	4,243	4,187	4,243	4,332
Unemployed	304	366	346	330	339	332	407	402	371
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.9	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	8.9	8.7	7.9
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,496	8,548	8,552	8,496	8,538	8,561	8,544	8,548	8,552
Civilian labor force	5,553	5,572	5,548	5,614	5,554	5,621	5,595	5,631	5,611
Employed	5,100	5,009	4,962	5,132	5,053	5,079	5,048	5,043	4,996
Unemployed	452	563	586	482	501	542	547	588	617
Unemployment rate	8.1	10.1	10.6	8.6	9.0	9.6	9.8	10.4	11.0
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	4,431	4,482	4,486	4,431	4,470	4,474	4,478	4,482	4,486
Civilian labor force	2,882	2,949	3,003	2,920	3,005	2,968	2,987	2,997	3,039
Employed	2,716	2,714	2,746	2,744	2,797	2,737	2,768	2,763	2,775
Unemployed	166	235	257	176	208	231	219	234	264
Unemployment rate	5.8	8.0	8.6	6.0	6.9	7.8	7.3	8.3	8.7
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,772	6,784	6,785	6,772	6,784	6,784	6,784	6,784	6,785
Civilian labor force	4,335	4,218	4,323	4,341	4,284	4,266	4,289	4,265	4,328
Employed	3,842	3,564	3,707	3,847	3,645	3,634	3,597	3,623	3,711
Unemployed	493	654	616	494	639	632	692	640	617
Unemployment rate	11.4	15.5	14.3	11.4	14.9	14.8	16.1	15.0	14.3
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	5,630	5,690	5,694	5,630	5,676	5,680	5,685	5,690	5,694
Civilian labor force	3,627	3,594	3,673	3,645	3,579	3,562	3,624	3,655	3,689
Employed	3,339	3,275	3,318	3,370	3,244	3,226	3,305	3,320	3,348
Unemployed	288	319	355	275	335	336	319	335	341
Unemployment rate	7.9	8.9	9.7	7.5	9.4	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	13,386	13,483	13,491	13,386	13,463	13,469	13,476	13,483	13,491
Civilian labor force	7,957	7,966	8,027	8,031	7,969	8,043	8,071	7,995	8,101
Employed	7,375	7,347	7,395	7,419	7,345	7,364	7,412	7,347	7,439
Unemployed	582	619	632	612	624	679	659	648	662
Unemployment rate	7.3	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.8	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.2
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,007	8,034	8,036	8,007	8,031	8,031	8,033	8,034	8,036
Civilian labor force	5,167	5,050	5,092	5,186	5,120	5,066	5,080	5,136	5,108
Employed	4,752	4,444	4,526	4,741	4,570	4,493	4,480	4,498	4,512
Unemployed	414	606	586	445	550	573	600	638	596
Unemployment rate	8.0	12.0	11.1	8.6	10.7	11.3	11.8	12.4	11.7
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,087	9,137	9,141	9,087	9,129	9,131	9,136	9,137	9,141
Civilian labor force	5,443	5,423	5,409	5,508	5,469	5,511	5,415	5,485	5,471
Employed	5,019	4,867	4,880	5,042	4,859	4,945	4,866	4,896	4,903
Unemployed	424	557	529	466	610	566	549	589	568
Unemployment rate	7.8	10.3	9.8	8.5	11.2	10.3	10.1	10.7	10.4
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	10,513	10,817	10,844	10,513	10,740	10,765	10,791	10,817	10,844
Civilian labor force	7,067	7,252	7,261	7,122	7,171	7,245	7,335	7,302	7,315
Employed	6,702	6,823	6,805	6,742	6,770	6,834	6,901	6,831	6,846
Unemployed	366	429	456	380	401	411	434	471	469
Unemployment rate	5.2	5.9	6.3	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.4

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p
Total	91,432	89,679	89,897	90,259	91,131	90,460	90,459	90,304	89,993	89,989
Goods-producing	25,483	24,016	23,980	24,115	25,540	24,684	24,631	24,450	24,228	24,177
Mining	986	1,178	1,171	1,159	985	1,201	1,203	1,197	1,182	1,158
Construction	4,235	3,631	3,758	3,907	4,223	3,966	3,974	3,934	3,890	3,899
Manufacturing	20,262	19,207	19,059	19,049	20,332	19,517	19,454	19,319	19,156	19,120
Production workers	14,141	13,093	12,961	12,966	14,190	13,342	13,290	13,179	13,031	13,014
Durable goods	12,220	11,454	11,341	11,323	12,237	11,622	11,575	11,490	11,360	11,341
Production workers	8,426	7,664	7,561	7,549	8,428	7,793	7,759	7,685	7,584	7,553
Lumber and wood products	692.6	592.0	602.2	614.1	696	607	611	607	614	615
Furniture and fixtures	469.5	446.3	443.9	440.7	473	452	449	446	443	444
Stone, clay, and glass products	647.9	574.2	580.2	587.8	646	596	596	590	584	586
Primary metal products	1,140.0	1,004.4	977.9	960.6	1,137	1,038	1,024	1,007	977	958
Fabricated metal products	1,605.6	1,491.3	1,474.5	1,464.3	1,613	1,515	1,505	1,496	1,479	1,472
Machinery, except electrical	2,501.3	2,428.8	2,383.3	2,360.6	2,506	2,459	2,446	2,419	2,376	2,365
Electric and electronic equipment	2,093.1	2,036.2	2,030.0	2,030.8	2,101	2,055	2,048	2,038	2,036	2,039
Transportation equipment	1,936.8	1,776.2	1,769.1	1,765.6	1,930	1,777	1,778	1,774	1,767	1,760
Instruments and related products	723.8	713.8	711.3	711.4	726	720	718	716	713	714
Miscellaneous manufacturing	409.3	392.3	388.9	386.7	411	403	400	397	391	388
Nondurable goods	8,042	7,753	7,718	7,726	8,095	7,895	7,879	7,829	7,794	7,779
Production workers	5,715	5,429	5,400	5,417	5,762	5,548	5,531	5,494	5,467	5,461
Food and kindred products	1,638.4	1,597.9	1,578.6	1,603.0	1,689	1,657	1,663	1,658	1,643	1,653
Tobacco manufactures	64.2	64.2	61.9	60.9	70	69	68	68	67	67
Textile mill products	827.6	760.0	771.8	754.4	828	780	777	780	774	755
Apparel and other textile products	1,256.6	1,184.5	1,168.4	1,169.1	1,250	1,201	1,201	1,186	1,166	1,162
Paper and allied products	689.0	665.1	663.1	660.7	690	674	670	668	666	662
Printing and publishing	1,259.9	1,279.1	1,274.9	1,270.8	1,262	1,275	1,276	1,278	1,273	1,273
Chemicals and allied products	1,110.1	1,087.1	1,081.2	1,079.1	1,109	1,095	1,093	1,088	1,082	1,078
Petroleum and coal products	217.5	203.7	203.3	208.5	217	210	208	207	205	208
Rubber and misc. plastics products	741.1	699.8	701.5	702.3	745	712	708	703	704	706
Leather and leather products	237.2	211.6	213.6	217.0	235	222	215	213	214	215
Service-producing	65,949	65,663	65,917	66,144	65,591	65,776	65,828	65,854	65,767	65,792
Transportation and public utilities	5,151	5,049	5,053	5,059	5,158	5,125	5,115	5,100	5,089	5,064
Wholesale and retail trade	20,520	20,306	20,445	20,603	20,543	20,630	20,670	20,655	20,583	20,629
Wholesale trade	5,351	5,309	5,304	5,314	5,361	5,346	5,343	5,336	5,320	5,325
Retail trade	15,169	14,997	15,141	15,289	15,182	15,284	15,327	15,319	15,263	15,304
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,296	5,304	5,312	5,327	5,295	5,326	5,326	5,336	5,328	5,327
Services	18,594	18,828	18,982	18,996	18,517	18,831	18,867	18,904	18,924	18,920
Government	16,388	16,176	16,145	16,159	16,078	15,884	15,850	15,859	15,843	15,852
Federal government	2,782	2,725	2,730	2,733	2,776	2,741	2,737	2,736	2,730	2,728
State and local government	13,606	13,451	13,415	13,426	13,302	13,143	13,113	13,123	13,113	13,124

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Data in this table are based on March 1981 benchmark levels and updated seasonal adjustment factors; consequently, they are not comparable with previously published data. For a discussion of the effect of these revisions, see "BLS Establishment Estimates Revised to March 1981 Benchmarks", which will appear in the June 1982 issue of *Employment and Earnings*, Vol. 29, No. 6.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p
Total private	35.2	34.7	34.6	34.9	35.4	34.4	35.0	34.9	34.9	35.0
Mining	43.9	43.8	42.7	42.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.0	37.0	36.5	37.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.1	39.1	38.7	39.0	40.2	37.6	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.1
Overtime hours	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4
Durable goods	40.6	39.6	39.2	39.5	40.7	38.2	39.8	39.3	39.5	39.6
Overtime hours	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Lumber and wood products	39.6	37.6	37.3	37.9	39.6	35.0	37.9	37.6	37.6	37.8
Furniture and fixtures	38.5	37.6	37.1	37.1	38.8	33.6	37.7	37.3	37.6	37.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.1	39.8	40.0	40.4	40.9	38.6	40.1	40.0	40.1	40.2
Primary metal products	40.9	39.0	38.8	38.6	41.1	38.3	39.4	38.8	38.6	38.8
Fabricated metal products	40.7	39.6	39.0	39.3	40.8	38.1	39.7	39.3	39.4	39.4
Machinery, except electrical	41.2	40.4	39.8	39.9	41.4	39.3	40.7	40.2	40.1	40.0
Electric and electronic equipment	40.1	39.5	39.0	39.3	40.3	38.3	39.8	39.4	39.3	39.5
Transportation equipment	41.6	40.4	40.5	41.3	41.6	39.0	40.5	40.4	41.1	41.1
Instruments and related products	40.3	40.1	39.5	40.3	40.4	39.0	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	38.7	38.1	38.1	39.1	37.3	38.6	38.6	38.4	38.3
Nondurable goods	39.4	38.3	38.0	38.3	39.4	36.8	38.9	38.5	38.4	38.4
Overtime hours	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5
Food and kindred products	39.7	39.0	38.8	39.3	39.7	39.1	40.2	39.5	39.4	39.3
Tobacco manufactures	38.7	37.3	36.5	36.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	40.2	37.7	37.3	37.8	40.2	33.3	38.3	37.6	37.8	37.8
Apparel and other textile products	36.0	35.1	34.4	34.9	35.9	31.4	35.5	35.0	34.7	34.8
Paper and allied products	42.5	41.7	41.8	41.5	42.0	41.5	42.3	41.8	42.1	41.8
Printing and publishing	37.3	37.1	36.8	36.7	37.4	36.9	37.4	37.1	37.1	36.8
Chemicals and allied products	41.5	40.7	40.7	41.0	41.6	41.0	41.2	40.7	40.7	41.2
Petroleum and coal products	43.6	42.4	42.6	42.5	43.8	44.3	43.5	43.5	42.6	42.7
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.8	39.7	39.5	39.9	41.1	37.9	40.0	39.6	39.8	40.1
Leather and leather products	37.4	35.6	35.1	35.5	37.0	34.1	35.6	35.8	35.5	35.1
Transportation and public utilities	39.3	39.0	39.0	39.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	32.0	31.6	31.7	31.9	32.2	31.7	32.0	31.9	31.8	32.1
Wholesale trade	38.5	38.3	38.2	38.5	38.6	38.1	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.6
Retail trade	29.9	29.4	29.6	29.9	30.2	29.7	29.9	29.8	29.8	30.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.3	36.2	36.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.7

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: See note on table B-1.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	May 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p	May 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p
Total private	$7.17	$7.35	$7.37	$7.41	$252.38	$261.99	$261.92	$265.59
Seasonally adjusted	7.19	7.34	7.38	7.43	256.53	263.15	264.56	267.05
Mining	9.68	10.62	10.65	10.71	426.95	465.16	454.76	455.18
Construction	10.57	11.33	11.28	11.38	391.09	419.21	411.72	426.75
Manufacturing	7.92	8.37	8.41	8.45	317.59	327.27	325.47	329.55
Durable goods	8.47	8.91	8.93	9.01	343.88	352.84	350.06	355.90
Lumber and wood products	6.92	7.28	7.25	7.36	274.03	273.75	270.43	278.94
Furniture and fixtures	5.84	6.21	6.22	6.25	224.84	233.50	230.76	231.88
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.20	8.65	8.72	8.77	337.02	344.27	348.80	354.31
Primary metal products	10.68	11.15	11.23	11.28	436.81	434.85	435.72	435.41
Fabricated metal products	8.16	8.64	8.69	8.76	332.11	342.14	338.91	344.27
Machinery, except electrical	8.73	9.18	9.19	9.24	359.68	370.87	365.76	368.68
Electric and electronic equipment	7.51	8.01	8.03	8.08	301.15	316.40	313.17	317.54
Transportation equipment	10.33	10.89	10.88	11.02	429.73	439.96	440.64	455.13
Instruments and related products	7.30	8.00	8.08	8.17	294.19	320.80	319.16	329.25
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.92	6.32	6.36	6.40	230.29	244.58	242.32	243.84
Nondurable goods	7.10	7.57	7.65	7.64	279.74	289.93	290.70	292.61
Food and kindred products	7.41	7.79	7.90	7.88	294.18	303.81	306.52	309.68
Tobacco manufactures	9.06	9.72	10.00	9.87	350.62	362.56	365.00	363.22
Textile mill products	5.40	5.76	5.79	5.77	217.08	217.15	215.97	218.11
Apparel and other textile products	4.96	5.15	5.18	5.15	178.56	180.77	178.19	179.74
Paper and allied products	8.42	9.03	9.12	9.17	357.65	376.55	381.22	380.56
Printing and publishing	8.08	8.59	8.60	8.64	301.38	318.69	316.48	317.09
Chemicals and allied products	8.99	9.71	9.79	9.77	373.09	395.20	398.45	400.57
Petroleum and coal products	11.30	12.32	12.50	12.44	492.68	522.37	532.50	528.70
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.13	7.45	7.53	7.53	290.90	295.77	297.44	300.45
Leather and leather products	4.96	5.24	5.31	5.29	185.50	186.54	186.38	187.80
Transportation and public utilities	9.57	10.07	10.11	10.14	376.10	392.73	394.29	396.47
Wholesale and retail trade	5.89	6.16	6.18	6.19	188.48	194.46	195.91	197.46
Wholesale trade	7.49	7.93	7.96	8.01	288.37	303.72	304.07	308.39
Retail trade	5.22	5.43	5.44	5.46	156.08	159.64	161.02	163.25
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.25	6.59	6.63	6.74	225.63	239.22	240.01	246.01
Services	6.36	6.77	6.81	6.84	206.05	220.03	221.33	222.30

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: See note on table B-1.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	May 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p	Percent change from: May 1981-May 1982	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p	Percent change from: Apr. 1982-May 1982
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	137.4	145.5	146.3	147.1	7.1	137.6	144.9	145.0	145.4	146.2	147.4	0.8
Constant (1977) dollars	92.7	93.5	93.6	N.A.	(2)	93.0	92.9	92.8	93.3	93.7	N.A.	(3)
Mining	145.8	156.0	156.5	157.6	8.1	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	129.4	136.8	136.9	138.4	7.0	129.9	139.9	137.9	138.1	138.3	139.0	.5
Manufacturing	140.2	149.8	150.8	151.3	7.8	140.6	148.9	149.1	149.9	150.7	151.6	.6
Transportation and public utilities	137.7	145.4	145.9	146.5	6.4	138.7	145.5	146.0	146.3	146.3	147.5	.8
Wholesale and retail trade	137.3	143.5	144.3	144.9	5.6	137.2	142.1	142.5	142.8	143.7	144.8	.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	136.7	144.2	145.1	147.4	7.8	136.8	143.1	143.3	143.8	144.7	147.5	2.0
Services	135.9	144.6	145.7	146.5	7.8	135.9	143.4	143.7	143.9	145.2	146.5	.9

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was .7 from April 1981 to April 1982, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was .4 from March 1982 to April 1982, the latest month available.
4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available
p = preliminary
NOTE: See note on table B-1.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	May 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p	May 1981	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982 p	May 1982 p
Total private	107.9	103.7	103.7	105.0	108.5	104.3	106.2	105.6	105.0	105.5
Goods-producing	101.9	91.9	90.8	92.5	102.3	91.4	95.6	93.9	92.6	92.9
Mining	116.9	139.6	135.2	133.0	118.2	141.6	143.7	142.6	138.2	134.5
Construction	111.0	91.7	94.2	102.1	110.5	96.8	102.9	101.1	98.8	101.8
Manufacturing	99.5	89.7	88.0	88.8	100.0	88.0	91.9	90.3	89.2	89.3
Durable goods	100.5	89.1	87.0	87.6	100.8	87.3	90.6	89.1	87.7	87.9
Lumber and wood products	93.2	74.1	75.0	77.9	93.6	70.9	77.5	76.1	77.3	78.0
Furniture and fixtures	97.9	89.3	87.2	86.8	99.4	80.9	90.0	88.3	87.8	88.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.5	78.2	79.6	81.8	92.6	79.3	82.4	81.1	80.4	81.1
Primary metal products	94.5	77.3	74.3	72.6	94.6	78.5	79.7	77.1	73.8	72.6
Fabricated metal products	98.4	86.8	84.5	84.7	99.2	85.1	88.1	87.0	85.7	85.4
Machinery, except electrical	110.7	102.6	98.5	97.1	111.4	101.6	104.4	101.5	98.4	97.5
Electric and electronic equipment	106.2	98.8	97.2	98.2	107.1	97.2	100.4	98.6	98.0	98.9
Transportation equipment	95.9	82.3	80.4	83.4	94.9	78.3	81.6	81.7	81.2	82.7
Instruments and related products	113.4	109.0	106.4	107.8	113.6	107.3	109.3	108.5	107.4	108.3
Miscellaneous manufacturing	90.8	85.1	83.0	82.5	91.6	84.8	86.8	86.2	84.0	83.2
Nondurable goods	98.0	90.7	89.5	90.5	98.9	89.0	93.8	92.0	91.5	91.4
Food and kindred products	95.5	91.1	88.9	92.0	99.5	95.6	98.9	96.8	95.4	95.8
Tobacco manufactures	87.6	85.3	79.8	79.3	97.6	93.6	94.6	93.6	89.4	87.7
Textile mill products	90.3	76.6	77.2	76.6	90.2	67.7	79.9	76.5	78.5	76.7
Apparel and other textile products	96.0	87.9	84.8	85.8	95.2	79.6	90.0	87.7	85.3	85.2
Paper and allied products	99.3	93.1	93.2	92.5	100.2	93.7	95.4	93.9	94.2	93.3
Printing and publishing	106.5	107.2	105.7	105.1	106.9	105.8	107.2	106.7	106.2	105.5
Chemicals and allied products	102.2	96.1	95.6	96.7	101.9	97.6	97.6	96.4	95.5	96.8
Petroleum and coal products	107.3	90.9	92.4	95.9	107.7	98.7	96.1	96.1	93.4	95.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	102.5	92.7	92.6	93.7	103.6	90.0	94.0	92.3	93.5	94.6
Leather and leather products	93.0	78.5	78.0	80.3	90.9	79.1	79.5	79.5	79.3	78.4
Service-producing	111.3	110.2	110.9	111.9	111.9	111.4	112.1	112.0	111.9	112.4
Transportation and public utilities	104.9	101.8	101.6	102.1	105.6	102.8	103.7	103.3	103.2	102.8
Wholesale and retail trade	105.5	103.0	104.0	105.8	106.5	105.2	106.3	105.9	105.5	106.7
Wholesale trade	111.4	109.4	109.0	110.0	112.0	109.7	110.7	110.2	109.4	110.6
Retail trade	103.2	100.5	102.1	104.2	104.3	103.4	104.6	104.2	103.9	105.2
Finance, insurance, and real estate	116.8	116.4	116.4	117.6	117.3	116.9	116.8	117.1	116.8	118.2
Services	118.9	120.1	121.0	121.0	119.2	120.3	120.9	121.1	121.4	121.2

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
NOTE: See note on table B-1.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1979				
January	64.2	68.5	72.3	73.7
February	61.6	68.3	71.0	70.4
March	65.6	65.1	68.8	69.1
April	51.6	65.9	63.7	65.6
May	61.8	62.1	59.4	59.7
June	62.4	61.4	53.5	57.3
July	54.3	53.2	58.1	57.5
August	53.5	48.4	49.2	55.9
September	48.9	51.8	49.7	52.2
October	61.8	51.6	51.6	46.0
November	50.3	54.0	51.6	39.8
December	51.1	51.1	47.6	35.5
1980				
January	53.8	50.0	39.8	30.9
February	48.9	47.0	34.1	32.3
March	49.2	35.2	29.3	32.8
April	29.0	28.8	23.1	33.9
May	32.8	23.1	26.6	31.7
June	29.6	28.2	28.8	32.3
July	35.2	34.1	35.8	31.7
August	64.0	51.6	44.1	33.9
September	61.0	69.1	59.1	33.9
October	62.6	67.2	71.2	39.5
November	59.4	64.2	64.0	50.8
December	54.6	58.9	61.0	62.6
1981				
January	56.7	53.5	64.8	73.9
February	48.7	52.2	65.9	71.0
March	51.1	60.2	67.2	70.4
April	68.3	70.2	67.7	62.1
May	65.3	70.4	67.2	50.0
June	54.0	65.9	67.5	43.3
July	59.9	59.4	51.3	35.2
August	50.3	57.0	39.0	33.6
September	50.3	40.1	33.9	31.5
October	34.7	30.6	30.1	26.6p
November	28.2	26.3	27.7	24.7p
December	31.2	23.4	24.2	
1982				
January	32.5	28.0	21.2p	
February	42.5	31.2	25.0p	
March	33.8	31.2p		
April	37.9p	35.8p		
May	45.2p			
June				
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.

p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.)

NOTE: See note on table B-1.

Representative REUSS. Thank you, Commissioner Norwood.

You say that unemployment in May was little changed for most workers. Then you go on to say that the rate for persons of Hispanic origin, which often fluctuates considerably from month to month, was 13.9 percent in May.

The rate of unemployment for Hispanics, in fact, was 12.5 percent for April, was it not?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative REUSS. So that's more than a 10-percent increase in their unemployment rate, May over April?

Ms. NORWOOD. The unemployment rate for Hispanics worsened.

Representative REUSS. That is very alarming. Do you have any explanation of that staggering increase in 1 month?

Ms. NORWOOD. The rate for small groups of the population—and the Hispanic group is one of those—tends to fluctuate up and down. The important point, I think, is that the unemployment rates for the Hispanic population and for the black population are extraordinarily high. And their situation in the labor market is really extremely difficult.

Representative REUSS. Well, those extraordinarily high rates for blacks and Hispanics are even worse for black and Hispanic teenagers. Is that right?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir. They certainly are.

Representative REUSS. I think the teenage unemployment rate among blacks is currently—check me if I'm wrong—49.8 percent nationally?

Ms. NORWOOD. 49.8 percent.

Representative REUSS. Really? With that catastrophic an unemployment rate, would you not expect that the number of young blacks entering the labor force, and hence getting counted as people looking for work, would probably go down, and hence future jollies in the unemployment statistics may mask a sadness?

Ms. NORWOOD. When we look at the labor market situation for black teenagers, particularly black male teenagers, it is, as you point out, very important to look not just at the unemployment rate, but also at the proportion of the population of working age in that group who are employed.

The employment-population ratio for black male teenagers is extraordinarily low, and it has been deteriorating.

Representative REUSS. I find it hard to be too critical of a minority teenager who becomes hopeless right at the start; with almost one out of two minority teenagers out of a job, there isn't much incentive for someone to join the labor force, when those who have been looking can't find a job.

Ms. NORWOOD. The proportion of people who enter the labor force is, of course, directly related to the state of the economy. And as the economy deteriorates, more people become discouraged; as the economy improves, however, I think we can expect many more people to be entering the labor force and looking for work and, hopefully, finding work.

Representative REUSS. Turning to the brighter side of the picture, if there is one—and the administration's figures are always pointing out, "Don't worry. There are more people with jobs than without jobs."

You do report that about 80 percent of the 1 million people who entered the labor force in May found jobs. That's correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, it was nearly 80 percent.

Representative REUSS. In which industries and in what parts of the country did that occur?

Where are the jobs, geographically and by industrial sectors?

Ms. NORWOOD. First, Mr. Chairman, as I pointed out in my statement, the extraordinarily large increase in the labor force this month is probably something of an exaggeration, because of the conditions between May and June. I do believe, however, that there was an increase in the labor force, and that there was an increase in employment.

Most of that increase, as has traditionally been the case, took place in the service-producing sector, particularly in retail trade.

We also had an increase in employment in the transportation equipment industry, which is an industry that, as you know, we have all been very concerned about.

The major declines seemed to occur in the steel industry and nonelectrical machinery. Many of the other industries were relatively unchanged.

There is more stability in this month's figures than we have seen in a long time.

Representative REUSS. Nonelectrical machinery, unfortunately, would be in my constituency; it's what my hometown of Milwaukee makes.

Can you give us a description of the nonelectrical machinery category? Farm machinery? Machine tools? Conveyor equipment?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. Basically, as you say. And there was a decline of 11,000 jobs this month in machinery, except electrical.

Representative REUSS. Congressman Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a couple of questions, but I just wanted to pursue a further analysis of the impact of these rates of unemployment, now at 9.5.

Take the worst case scenario and multiply that times the cost of each 1 percent of unemployment—you see we're paying out an astronomical sum of money.

In addition to that, almost every social scientist that I know indicates that there's a direct correlation between crime and unemployment—direct not indirect.

Last Wednesday night, one block from my home—I live rather deep in the city of Baltimore—a man was jumped by three teenagers and savagely beaten—savagely beaten.

It's a wrong thing to do, but I think that's a part of the cost that we're going to pay in terms of keeping unemployment as high as we're doing.

One out of every two teenagers who is black is unemployed—I wonder whether that man will live or not, he was beaten so savagely; I don't know whether or not that had any of those youngsters had jobs they would have committed the crime. I do know there is a correlation, and I must say that I'm sickened to my stomach when I hear the administration's response to the spiraling crime rate, which is directly related to the policies of keeping unemployment high. As you know, the administration has proposed giving

money to the States to build more prisons. That is almost—it is insane.

I'm just trying to pick out a case—and hoping someone will listen—before we've paid more in terms of social costs than we're paying right now.

There's another problem that concerns me. In 1975 I think you indicated in your prior appearances before this committee that almost 66 percent of all unemployed workers were covered by some form of unemployment compensation at the present time.

We don't have 66 percent covered; we have only about 40 percent of the unemployed covered with some form of unemployment compensation.

Now my concern is that further cutbacks primarily in the State governments are scheduled to go into effect this fall. What impact will these have on coverage? Do you know about the proposed further cutbacks?

Ms. NORWOOD. I am not unaware of the statistical implications of them. You are quite right that in 1975 we had approximately two-thirds of the workers who were unemployed covered by UI benefits in one way or another.

The most recent figures we have are somewhat closer to 44 percent, and that is quite a significant difference.

Representative MITCHELL. The problem is made even worse because a number of States are simply running out of money. They are part of the unemployment compensation benefits.

If the unemployment levels remain as high as they are now—and I fully expect them to remain that high for some time—a number of States are simply not going to be eligible; they will simply not have the money to pay unemployment compensation or pay their share of it.

And again we create a problem which almost appears to goad people into untoward behavior. You saw some slight signs of improvement, and they are at best minuscule.

Would you tell me in this last cycle how many people who were employed actually lost their jobs during this last month?

Ms. NORWOOD. In aggregate, the number of employed job losers was relatively stable; that is, there was no increase in the number of job losers in May.

There was an increase in the number of unemployed looking for their first job.

Representative MITCHELL. But you couldn't give me a percentage. You say relatively stable, but some people did lose jobs—some who were employed did lose jobs.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, some who were employed did lose jobs but others were called back to work or found new jobs. And on balance the number of unemployed people who had lost their last job was unchanged over the month.

Representative MITCHELL. You have indicated or the Labor Department has indicated that this influx of young people this summer into the labor market will be smaller than it was last year. In May approximately 20 percent of the 1 million new entrants into the labor force were youth, and that doesn't deal—that really doesn't deal with the public school youngsters who will be graduating.

Do the May figures really bear out this expectation that the number of youths entering the labor market this year will be smaller than last year?

Ms. NORWOOD. One of the reasons that the number of people—of youth—entering the labor force will be smaller is because there are fewer of them. We have gone through the wave of very high birth rates and we're now in a situation where the teenage population has begun to decline.

So I think we can expect some effect on the labor force from that. How much, I really don't know.

In addition there seems to be some slight shifting going on between May and June in people's entrance into the labor force.

Typically, it has been in June that there was a big surge of entrance in the labor force. There seems to be some evidence that labor force increases are occurring in May, more now than used to occur——

Representative MITCHELL. May I interrupt for just a moment? Is that because many of the colleges and universities graduate their people in May rather than June, as has been historically true?

Ms. NORWOOD. That may well be a factor.

Representative MITCHELL. I always admire you because you can brighten the dismal figures that you are bringing to us month after month.

In an attempt to do that this morning, you indicated that the length of the workweek increased slightly in many industries—I think that's a good sign—one-tenth of 1 percent, something like that.

Is that a gain of any magnitude to really be significant, Commissioner Norwood?

Ms. NORWOOD. Congressman Mitchell, I did not say that was a good sign. I pointed out that it was happening.

Representative MITCHELL. I said bright.

Ms. NORWOOD. And also that it is a figure that is watched by business-cycle analysts.

Obviously, for people who are unemployed for long periods of time an increase in the number of weeks of unemployment is a very, very serious thing.

Representative MITCHELL. I'm sorry, I said the length of the workweek. That's what I referred to.

Ms. NORWOOD. I'm sorry. The length of the workweek tends always to go up before employment goes up because employers prefer to extend hours before going out and hiring new people.

This is only a one-tenth of 1 hour increase. However, there was also an increase of one-tenth in overtime hours for durable manufacturing. Whether that will continue or not I have no way of knowing, but it did occur and it is a sign of change from the otherwise relatively stable picture that we have.

And the question of stability is different from what we have had over the last several months.

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you. I have just one last statement which really is a request.

Since the administration has decided to tackle the problem of unemployment by building prisons, I wonder if the staff should make some sort of quick analysis to find out how manpower-intensive

prison building is. And if that will have any impact on the rate of unemployment.

Perhaps that might be a nice little exercise for the staff to look at.

Thank you, very much, Mr. Chairman.

Representative REUSS. Thank you, Congressman Mitchell. The administration's leading spokesman has been saying that the economy would be roaring back this spring.

Is it not a fact that unemployment in this year of 1982 has gotten worse every single month; namely, 8.5 percent in January, 8.8 percent in February, 9 percent in March, 9.4 percent in April, and now 9.5 percent in May?

Ms. NORWOOD. Your figures are quite correct.

Representative REUSS. Have you heard any talk within the administration that in view of the dismal failure of the hopes and claims of their economic program, they're changing their view and getting rid of their disastrous economics?

Ms. NORWOOD. Mr. Chairman, as I am sure you're quite aware, I have no policy discussions with the policymakers either in the Department of Labor or other parts of the executive branch.

Representative REUSS. But have you even heard any scuttlebutt? [Laughter.]

Rumors that things are going to change?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think you probably hear more about that than I.

Representative REUSS. I do have one other question. Last month you reported that the Bureau of Labor Statistics could be in some trouble in carrying out its mission if supplemental appropriations restoring about $5 million were not in place, at least by the end of last month.

Despite the best efforts of this committee and myself, while Senate and House have now agreed on a measure, a conference report granting those supplemental appropriations still awaits final action.

And besides the President has hinted that he may—when he gets back from Europe—veto this legislation.

Can you bring us up to date on where the Bureau of Labor Statistics now stands in terms of its ability to carry out its statutory mission?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir. I'd be glad to. Our situation is still exceedingly precarious because both the House and the Senate have passed a bill which as I understand it now will be going to committee and then will have to be considered through the rest of the legislative process.

I have had discussions with Secretary Donovan and with the people who are controlling the legal budgetary arrangements both in the Department and at OMB. And we have gotten agreement to delay our initiation of furloughs pending, I hope, quick action on this legislation.

We are pleased that there has been an interest in seeing to it that the supplemental funds are appropriated. They are, as you know, exceedingly small, and are only a transfer within the Department of Labor. But we have so far postponed the initiation of furloughs.

There is some risk in that of course, because if over the next month or 6 weeks or so this situation is not resolved favorably and we have to initiate furloughs, the effect could be more serious.

But I have every confidence in the ability of the Congress to enact our budget.

Representative REUSS. You couldn't have placed your confidence in a finer deliberative body. [Laughter.]

Representative MITCHELL. You placed your confidence in several places. Thank you for your confidence in the Congress. What about the President's threatened veto?

Ms. NORWOOD. As you know, the President has provided strong support for the supplemental request for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Representative MITCHELL. That's not quite responsive, but thank you very much. Mr. Chairman.

Representative REUSS. Commissioner Norwood, we are grateful to you, Mr. Dalton, and Mr. Plewes for your assistance. I admire your valiant work in keeping things together at the BLS.

It looks as if Chrysler will make it, and I hope the BLS does too.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Representative REUSS. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:05 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1982

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room 2128, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Parren J. Mitchell (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representative Mitchell.

Also present: James K. Galbraith, executive director; and Mary E. Eccles, Mark R. Policinski, and Nat Thomas, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE MITCHELL, PRESIDING

Representative MITCHELL. Good morning.

The social programs for our citizens have been ravaged, and this was done in an effort to placate Wall Street. Apparently, Wall Street has not been placated. The stock market shows little improvement. Many economists are predicting that the Dow Jones average will fall well below its January 1981 average. Some economists predict a drop in the Dow Jones average to 700. I think it was 900 or better in January.

It's quite true that the prime interest rate has decreased since January, but it remains at 16 percent, which is too high for anyone to expect any kind of stimulative effect on the economy. We can't reasonably expect any improvement in the economy if interest rates remain high.

Obviously, we know that the rate of inflation has dropped, yet the cost of certain goods is climbing much faster than is the price index. People are paying a lot more for medical care, automobiles, and gas and electricity. College tuition rates have just zoomed, and there is no reason to expect that the decrease in the rate of inflation has in any way helped many people.

This Congress, acting at the behest of the administration, rammed through a tax bill last year, a tax bill that really doesn't do very much for those in the middle and lower classes, the working poor. It doesn't really help them. It helps those who are wealthy. The rate of unemployment remains just devastatingly high, cruel, heartless unemployment which is well demonstrated in the chart depicting the national recovery program of the Reagan administration. The title should not be the unemployment rate. It should be the economic recovery program of the Reagan administration.

Commissioner, it's always good to see you. For almost a year your reports have been tracking the growing damage of the recession. From a low point of 7.2 percent last July, the national jobless rate has climbed to a disgraceful—and it is disgraceful; it's disgusting that this Nation would permit that many people to be out of work—to a disgraceful 9.5 percent. I'm still on my same theme. Before this recession is over that rate will reach 10 percent, reflecting the depression-style conditions in many of our central cities and critical industrial sectors.

As of this month, June, manufacturing employment was still dropping. How in the world can we expect to live with the rates of black unemployment is beyond my comprehension. The unemployment rate for blacks is 18.5 percent; that is almost one out of every five. For black youth the figure has gone up, as I see from last month, to 52.6 percent; more than one out of every two black youths is unemployed. There is nothing in today's figures that I see to alter my dismal prediction of some several months ago.

We passed the Humphrey-Hawkins legislation and there was a commitment on the part of the Congress to reduce unemployment to 4 percent by 1983; that's not going to happen. Indeed, the administration, far from combating unemployment, has moved the country further away from the goal of 4 percent unemployment by 1983. As the deadline of 1983 approaches it is clear we are not going to pull the unemployment rates down sufficiently, and I predict that they will be twice as high as was planned for in the Humphrey-Hawkins. The unemployment rate will not be at 4—probably at 8 or better.

Ironically, the administration is counting on consumer spending to pull the economy out of the dumps. But who really knows what consumers will do. Will the tax cut prove to be a shot in the arm, a drop in the bucket, or totally meaningless for those categories of people I referred to earlier? The median income of families after Federal taxes in 1982 will rise by $127 because of bracket creep and higher social security taxes. If you were in their position, where your taxes increased, would you rush out and start spending madly, buy a new car, make a major purchase? Would you do this, particularly if you felt that next month or the following month you might lose your job? No, you are not going to do that. Human beings don't operate in that fashion.

Despite the enormous pain of this recession, it is not too late for us to cut our losses and start a genuine recovery. The country, in my opinion, simply cannot afford the mounting economic and social costs of the economic recovery program of the Reagan administration. The increase in unemployment since last July has deprived this country of more than $200 billion in the output of goods and services, and it has wasted the resources of Americans of all ages, races, and sexes. Such high unemployment makes a mockery of efforts to control the Federal deficit.

We're really trying to play a con game with people, it seems to me, over the issue of controlling the Federal deficit. However, at the same time, we are permitting unemployment to remain devastatingly high and the cost of unemployment is at least $25 billion in tax revenues and $5 billion in additional transfer payments. That's just money costs. That's not considering the social costs, the

rising rates of crime. There is not a city in this country that is not experiencing an increase in crime. The increase in physical and mental illness, all the family problems that are looming largely because of unemployment. And while I worry about the actual money cost of unemployment, I think the pathologies, the social pathologies associated with unemployment, threaten the safety and the property of every community in this Nation. No one is safe.

Reaganomics has failed; it has simply failed, and it's time for the President to say, "OK, let's make some kind of adjustment. We called the wrong shots."

I don't think the President will do it. Obviously he isn't ready to denounce his economic recovery program that results in 11 million people being out of work. He's not willing to do that. Perhaps he will when unemployment reaches 10 percent. Perhaps then the devastating fiscal and social impact of this kind of intense cruelty will force this President to change his mind. It's an awful thing to have to wait for more people to lose their jobs before the President of the United States is willing to say, "I've made a mistake."

Commissioner, thank you for being here. It's always a pleasure to see you. It's never a pleasure to hear the grim, depressing figures that you present to us month after month, simply because someone set up policies and some people are, in a pigheaded fashion, pursuing those policies no matter what the costs or pain is for our fellow citizens. Thank you very much.

Before we call on Commissioner Norwood, Senator Paula Hawkins has provided an opening statement for the record. I will insert it in the record at this point, without objection.

[The opening statement of Hon. Paula Hawkins follows:]

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR HAWKINS

Unemployment is a lagging indicator. It will be one of the last of the economic indicators to decline as we pull out of the current recession. Many of the recent economic signs look good, and I think we are poised for an imminent economic upturn. And, while it will be several months before we see significant improvement in the rate of unemployment, it surely will come.

I welcome Janet Norwood to this Joint Economic Committee hearing today. I hope you can give us some indication as to when you think the unemployment rate will fall. Will we get below 9 percent this year?

Representative MITCHELL. Commissioner, we would like to hear your statement now, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND TRENDS; AND KENNETH DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you, Congressman Mitchell. I am pleased to have this opportunity to offer the Joint Economic Committee a few comments to supplement our Employment Situation press release issued this morning.

The overall unemployment rate held steady at 9.5 percent in June. Nevertheless, the labor market appears to have been somewhat weaker in June than it was in May. Unemployment rose among adult men and factory employment declined, after seasonal

adjustment. While the declines were especially large in machinery and textiles, small reductions occurred in almost all the individual manufacturing industries. Only one third of the nearly 200 nonagricultural industries in the BLS diffusion index increased employment in June; this compares to 50 percent which registered increases in May.

In contrast to the decline in factory jobs, employment in the service producing sector changed little in June, despite a rise in State and local government jobs. The June survey week was early this year, however, suggesting that some of the usual reduction in school employment had not yet occurred.

The early survey week may also have had an effect on the seasonal adjustment of the data for youth. Employment and unemployment both increase considerably every June as students seek or find summer work and as graduates, many of whom did not work while attending school, join the work force on a permanent basis. The actual labor force increase this June was nearly 1.7 million, and before seasonal adjustment, employment and unemployment levels rose considerably. However, each of these increases was somewhat less than in recent years. As I indicated last month, part of the labor force increase may have occurred in May. It is also possible that since the June survey week was early, some of those who usually enter the labor force in June will not be reported until July.

The teenage labor force grew less than usual for this time of the year, and after seasonal adjustment, declined by 550,000. In contrast, the female labor force increased in June after seasonal adjustment and the participation rate for adult women reached a new high of 53 percent. Employment of women increased substantially.

Data from the household survey are more severely affected by seasonal movements than those from the establishment survey. One way to reduce the variability in the household survey data is to analyze the change over the 2-month period from April to June. Over the 2 months, the labor force increased by 540,000 and employment rose by 425,000. These figures suggest a more favorable view of the labor market, than those reported in the business survey.

Employment in manufacturing, as reported in the business survey, is less affected by seasonal movements than the other data are. This sector of the economy is also the one that is hardest hit by recession. Manufacturing, which had declined only slightly from April to May, declined more in June after seasonal adjustment--by 140,000. Reductions were widespread among the individual manufacturing industries. These data appear to be consistent with the unemployment increases for adult men, and with the rise in the number of job losers from May to June.

While the overall unemployment rate was unchanged in June, the rate for adult men rose from 8.4 to 8.7 percent. The number of unemployed persons who had lost their last job rose by 400,000 and joblessness rose among those unemployed for 15 weeks or more. Unemployment rates were little changed for the black population—18.5 percent—and for Hispanics—13.5 percent. Joblessness among black teenagers was especially high in June; it had been around 50 percent for the last 3 months.

On the other hand, unemployment rates for adult women and for teenagers edged down from May to June. The number of persons working part time, involuntarily, declined by 320,000. This was the first substantial decline in some time for this group, which is often called the partially unemployed.

In summary, June is a month in which seasonal movements are especially large, making over-the-month data from the household survey much more difficult to analyze. Although the overall unemployment rate held steady from May to June, factory employment decreased, and the jobless rate for adult men rose. Thus, the labor market seems to be somewhat weaker in June than it was in May.

Mr. Plewes, who heads our labor force work, and Mr. Dalton, who heads our price work, and I will now try to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method					X-11 method (former official method)	Range (columns 2-7)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1981:								
June	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.4	0.1
July	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	.1
August	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	.....
September	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	.1
October	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	.2
November	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.4	.1
December	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	.2
1982:								
January	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	.2
February	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.7	.3
March	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.0	.4
April	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	.2
May	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.7	.6
June	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.5	.3

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) *Unadjusted rate.*—Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) *Official rate (X-11 ARIMA method).*—The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 6-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January–June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors

for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings.*

(3) *Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method).*—The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For Example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980.

(4) *Stable (X-11 ARIMA method.)*—Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) *Total (X-11 ARIMA method).*—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are exended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) *Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).*—This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) *X-11 method (former official method).*—The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in *The X-11 ARIMA Seansonal Adjustment Method,* by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is decribed in *X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program,* by Julius Shiskin, Alan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 1982.

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JUNE 1982

The Nation's unemployment rate held steady in June, and employment declined after seasonal adjustment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The jobless rate was 9.5 percent in June, the same as in May and little different from April's 9.4 percent rate.

Total employment--as derived from the monthly survey of households--declined by 350,000 over the month to 99.8 million; this followed an increase of 780,000 in May. Nonfarm payroll employment--as derived from the monthly survey of establishments--fell by 140,000 in June to 90.0 million. Since last July's pre-recession peak, employment in the household and establishment series have declined by 1.1 and 1.4 million, respectively.

Unemployment

Unemployment always rises markedly in June with the summer entrance of school-age youth into the labor market. This June, the jobless total increased by over 900,000 persons, which was about in line with seasonal expectations. After adjustment for seasonality, the number of unemployed workers was 10.4 million in June, approximating the May level. Despite this stability in total unemployment, the number of job losers--persons on layoff and those permanently separated from their jobs--rose in June; job losers accounted for three-fifths of the June unemployed total. (See tables A-1 and A-7.)

The Nation's unemployment rate of 9.5 percent in June was about unchanged from the rates of the prior 2 months but was substantially above the levels which prevailed a year ago. Although the overall jobless rate was unchanged, there were contrasting movements among some worker groups. The rate for adult men rose 0.3 percentage point to a new high of 8.7 percent, while the rates for adult women (8.1 percent) and teenagers (22.3 percent) edged down over the month. The increase among adult men was also reflected in higher unemployment rates for married men, full-time workers, and workers in manufacturing industries. Rates for white, black, and Hispanic workers were little different from those of the prior month; however, the rate for black teenagers was at a high of 52.6 percent. (See tables A-1, A-2, and A-5.)

Long-term unemployment (joblessness of 15 weeks or more) increased substantially in June. The average (mean) duration of unemployment rose almost 2 full weeks to 16.5 weeks, and the median duration increased by nearly a week. (See table A-6.)

The number of persons involuntarily working less than full time on nonfarm jobs declined by 320,000 in June to 5.4 million; the size of this group had been increasing sharply since the recession began last summer. (See table A-3.)

The Labor Force and Total Employment

Typically, the civilian labor force swells in June with the summertime entrance of students. This June, the increase of nearly 1.7 million was somewhat less than seasonally expected, and, after seasonal adjustment, the labor force decreased by 475,000. This followed an increase of 1.0 million persons in the previous month, as some of the summer job market expansion took place earlier than usual, and the May increase and the June decrease may have been overstated. (See table A-1.)

Over the past year, the labor force has risen by 1.7 million. Adult women accounted for 1.3 million of this increase, and the number of adult men rose by nearly 900,000. In part because of declines in their population and labor force participation, the teenage labor force was down by 500,000 over the year.

Employment fell by 350,000 in June to 99.8 million, seasonally adjusted. This decline partially offset the unusually large job gain which had occurred in the previous month. The proportion of the population that is employed was 57.2 percent in June, about the same as in April.

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			May - June change
	1981	1982		1982			
	II	I	II	Apr.	May	June	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	108,835	109,130	110,168	109,648	110,666	110,191	-475
Total employment	100,784	99,554	99,740	99,340	100,117	99,764	-353
Unemployment	8,050	9,576	10,428	10,307	10,549	10,427	-122
Not in labor force	61,002	62,367	61,852	62,197	61,360	61,999	639
Discouraged workers	1,043	1,339	1,497	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	7.4	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5	0
Adult men	6.1	7.7	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.7	0.3
Adult women	6.7	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	-0.2
Teenagers	19.2	21.9	22.8	23.0	23.1	22.3	-0.8
White	6.3	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.4	-0.1
Black	15.1	17.4	18.5	18.4	18.7	18.5	-0.2
Hispanic origin	9.8	12.4	13.3	12.5	13.9	13.5	-0.4
Full-time workers	7.1	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4	0.2
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	91,172	90,408	90,081p	90,083	90,151p	90,010p	-141p
Goods-producing industries	25,577	24,588	24,201p	24,289	24,262p	24,053p	-209p
Service-producing industries	65,595	65,819	65,880p	65,794	65,889p	65,957p	68p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.3	34.8	34.9p	34.9	34.9p	34.8p	-0.1p
Manufacturing	40.1	38.7	39.1p	39.0	39.1p	39.1p	0p
Manufacturing overtime	3.0	2.3	2.4p	2.4	2.3p	2.4p	0.1p

p=preliminary. N.A.=not available.

Discouraged Workers

The number of discouraged workers rose by 160,000 in the second quarter to a high of 1.5 million, continuing an upward trend that began prior to the 1980 recession. Discouraged workers are persons who report that they want work but are not looking for jobs because they believe they cannot find any. As has been typically the case, women and blacks accounted for disproportionately large shares of the discouraged total. (See table A-11.)

Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment rose less than seasonally in June and, after adjustment for seasonality, declined by 140,000 to 90.0 million. The number of nonfarm jobs had been unchanged in May but otherwise has dropped steadily since last July. June employment declines were widespread, as employment gains occurred in only one-third of the 186 industries comprising the BLS diffusion index of private nonagricultural payroll employment. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

The largest over-the-month decline occurred in manufacturing, where employment fell by 140,000. In the durable goods sector, almost half of the 80,000 decrease was in machinery. Job losses in that industry have totaled 200,000 since last September. Employment in fabricated metal products and primary metal industries also continued to decline. Among the nondurable goods industries, the largest job cutback took place in textiles, continuing its long-term downtrend; there was also a sizeable over-the-month decline in food processing. Elsewhere in the goods-producing sector, construction employment fell by 40,000, in part the result of a strike; mining was down by 25,000, the result of further reductions in oil and gas extraction.

In the service-producing sector, State and local government employment rose by 85,000, seasonally adjusted, as an early survey reference week served to limit the extent of summer reductions in local education employment. Transportation and public utilities fell by 25,000, centered in the airline industry. Employment in trade; services; and finance, insurance, and real estate were all about unchanged in June; trade had risen sharply in May, while services and finance have shown little growth in recent months.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged down 0.1 hour in June to 34.8 hours, seasonally adjusted. The manufacturing workweek was unchanged at 39.1 hours, while factory overtime edged up to 2.4 hours. (See table B-2.) The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined by 0.6 percent to 105.0 (1977=100). The manufacturing index fell by 0.4 percent to 88.8 and was about 11 percent below last July's index. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Although average hourly earnings edged up by 0.1 percent in June, the small decline in the workweek caused weekly earnings to fall 0.2 percent, seasonally adjusted. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings were down one cent over the month to $7.62, 42 cents above a year earlier. Weekly earnings were up $1.18 in June and $11.82 over the past year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 147.9 (1977=100) in June, seasonally adjusted, 0.2 percent higher than in May. For the 12 months ended in June, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 6.9 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 0.8 percent during the 12-month period ended in May. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 177,000 establishments employing about 36 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed,* regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

----The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

----The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

----The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

----The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained fro n the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or

increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $3.75 per issue or $31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	May 1982	June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	172,172	174,201	174,369	172,172	173,657	173,843	174,020	174,201	174,369
Armed Forces[1]	2,131	2,175	2,173	2,131	2,168	2,175	2,176	2,175	2,173
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	170,042	172,026	172,190	170,042	171,489	171,667	171,844	172,026	172,190
Civilian labor force	109,904	109,914	111,569	108,434	109,165	109,346	109,648	110,666	110,191
Participation rate	64.6	63.9	64.8	63.8	63.7	63.7	63.8	64.3	64.0
Employed	101,819	99,957	100,683	100,430	99,590	99,692	99,340	100,117	99,764
Employment-population ratio[2]	58.9	57.8	57.7	58.3	57.3	57.2	57.1	57.5	57.2
Agriculture	3,831	3,589	3,816	3,348	3,379	3,349	3,309	3,488	3,357
Nonagricultural industries	97,588	96,368	96,866	97,082	96,211	96,344	96,032	96,629	96,406
Unemployed	8,085	9,957	10,886	8,004	9,575	9,654	10,307	10,549	10,427
Unemployment rate	7.7	9.1	9.8	7.4	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5
Not in labor force	60,137	62,113	60,621	61,608	62,324	62,321	62,197	61,360	61,999
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	82,628	83,389	83,464	82,628	83,129	83,218	83,303	83,389	83,464
Armed Forces[1]	1,953	1,986	1,983	1,953	1,983	1,987	1,987	1,986	1,983
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	80,675	81,402	81,480	80,675	81,146	81,231	81,315	81,402	81,480
Civilian labor force	63,045	62,835	63,573	61,694	62,042	62,082	62,247	62,849	62,287
Participation rate	78.3	76.7	78.0	76.7	76.5	76.4	76.6	77.2	76.4
Employed	58,464	56,767	57,362	57,279	56,658	56,472	56,401	56,820	56,223
Employment-population ratio[2]	70.9	68.1	68.7	69.5	68.2	67.9	67.7	68.1	67.4
Unemployed	4,582	5,669	6,211	4,415	5,384	5,610	5,846	6,029	6,065
Unemployment rate	7.3	9.1	9.8	7.2	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	74,045	75,227	75,323	74,045	74,906	75,015	75,121	75,227	75,323
Armed Forces[1]	1,686	1,728	1,738	1,686	1,697	1,728	1,729	1,728	1,738
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	72,359	73,499	73,585	72,359	73,209	73,287	73,392	73,499	73,585
Civilian labor force	57,522	57,968	58,394	57,094	57,448	57,554	57,730	58,169	58,916
Participation rate	79.5	78.9	79.4	78.9	78.5	78.5	78.7	79.1	78.6
Employed	54,130	53,309	53,489	53,597	53,097	53,006	52,988	53,260	52,985
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.1	70.9	71.0	72.4	70.9	70.7	70.5	70.8	70.3
Agriculture	2,533	2,513	2,574	2,379	2,386	2,377	2,382	2,464	2,424
Nonagricultural industries	51,598	50,796	50,915	51,218	50,711	50,629	50,606	50,796	50,561
Unemployed	3,392	4,659	4,905	3,497	4,351	4,548	4,742	4,908	5,031
Unemployment rate	5.9	8.0	8.4	6.1	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	89,744	90,813	90,900	89,744	90,528	90,625	90,718	90,813	90,900
Armed Forces[1]	178	188	190	178	185	188	188	188	190
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	89,567	90,624	90,710	89,567	90,343	90,437	90,529	90,624	90,710
Civilian labor force	46,859	47,079	47,995	46,740	47,123	47,264	47,401	47,817	47,904
Participation rate	52.3	52.4	52.9	52.2	52.2	52.3	52.4	52.8	52.8
Employed	43,955	43,191	43,320	43,151	42,932	43,020	42,940	43,297	43,541
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.9	47.6	47.7	48.1	47.4	47.5	47.3	47.7	47.9
Unemployed	3,903	4,288	4,675	3,589	4,191	4,243	4,461	4,520	4,362
Unemployment rate	8.3	9.0	9.7	7.7	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	81,583	82,868	82,976	81,583	82,523	82,640	82,753	82,868	82,976
Armed Forces[1]	149	162	165	149	156	162	162	162	165
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	81,434	82,707	82,811	81,434	82,367	82,478	82,591	82,707	82,811
Civilian labor force	42,099	43,550	43,404	42,581	43,033	43,203	43,301	43,683	43,904
Participation rate	51.7	52.7	52.4	52.3	52.2	52.4	52.4	52.3	53.0
Employed	39,283	40,184	39,849	39,757	39,744	39,807	39,715	40,075	40,350
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.1	48.6	48.0	48.7	48.2	48.2	48.0	48.4	48.6
Agriculture	715	664	706	585	628	636	601	636	581
Nonagricultural industries	38,569	39,520	39,133	39,172	39,116	39,172	39,114	39,441	39,769
Unemployed	2,816	3,406	3,565	2,824	3,286	3,435	3,586	3,608	3,554
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.8	8.2	6.6	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,544	16,106	16,065	16,544	16,228	16,188	16,146	16,106	16,065
Armed Forces[1]	296	285	271	296	316	285	285	285	271
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,249	15,820	15,794	16,249	15,913	15,902	15,861	15,820	15,794
Civilian labor force	10,283	8,396	9,770	8,759	8,686	8,549	8,616	8,819	8,271
Participation rate	63.3	53.1	61.9	53.9	54.6	53.8	54.3	55.7	52.4
Employed	8,025	6,504	7,355	7,076	6,748	6,679	6,637	6,782	6,529
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.5	40.4	45.8	42.8	41.6	41.3	41.1	42.1	40.0
Agriculture	584	412	536	384	359	336	326	390	353
Nonagricultural industries	7,442	6,092	6,818	6,692	6,389	6,343	6,311	6,392	6,176
Unemployed	2,258	1,892	2,415	1,683	1,938	1,870	1,979	2,037	1,942
Unemployment rate	22.0	22.5	24.7	19.2	22.3	21.9	23.0	23.1	22.3

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (including Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	May 1982	June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	147,804	149,250	149,429	147,804	148,855	149,132	149,249	149,250	149,429
Civilian labor force	96,084	96,014	97,367	96,887	95,333	95,508	96,015	96,641	96,223
Participation rate	65.0	64.3	65.2	64.2	64.0	64.0	64.3	64.8	64.4
Employed	89,720	88,348	89,068	88,799	87,990	87,956	87,988	88,450	88,173
Unemployed	6,365	7,666	8,299	8,088	7,344	7,552	8,026	8,191	8,050
Unemployment rate	6.6	8.0	8.5	8.4	7.7	7.9	8.3	8.5	8.4
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,021	51,221	51,614	50,633	50,812	50,903	51,124	51,394	51,252
Participation rate	80.1	79.4	79.8	79.5	79.0	79.0	79.2	79.6	79.3
Employed	48,415	47,583	47,773	47,939	47,430	47,351	47,393	47,535	47,300
Unemployed	2,606	3,639	3,841	2,698	3,382	3,552	3,731	3,859	3,952
Unemployment rate	5.1	7.1	7.4	5.3	6.7	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	36,027	37,337	37,133	36,490	36,860	37,038	37,179	37,428	37,619
Participation rate	51.0	52.2	51.8	51.7	51.7	51.8	52.0	52.3	52.5
Employed	33,964	34,786	34,490	34,404	34,427	34,475	34,489	34,682	34,948
Unemployed	2,063	2,551	2,643	2,086	2,433	2,564	2,690	2,746	2,675
Unemployment rate	5.7	6.8	7.1	5.7	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	9,037	7,455	8,620	7,764	7,662	7,567	7,712	7,819	7,352
Participation rate	66.7	56.8	65.8	57.3	58.0	57.2	58.6	59.6	55.1
Employed	7,341	5,979	6,805	6,456	6,133	6,130	6,106	6,233	5,924
Unemployed	1,696	1,476	1,815	1,308	1,529	1,437	1,606	1,586	1,423
Unemployment rate	18.8	19.8	21.1	16.8	20.0	19.0	20.8	20.3	19.4
Men	18.6	20.0	21.6	17.7	20.4	20.2	22.3	21.2	21.1
Women	19.0	19.5	20.5	15.9	19.4	17.6	19.2	19.2	17.5
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	18,206	18,542	18,570	18,206	18,450	18,480	18,511	18,542	18,570
Civilian labor force	11,252	11,174	11,471	11,033	11,205	11,217	11,170	11,335	11,253
Participation rate	61.8	60.3	61.8	60.6	60.7	60.7	60.3	61.1	60.6
Employed	9,352	9,167	9,211	9,310	9,265	9,197	9,111	9,216	9,176
Unemployed	1,900	2,007	2,260	1,723	1,939	2,020	2,058	2,120	2,079
Unemployment rate	15.9	18.0	19.7	15.6	17.3	18.0	18.4	18.7	18.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,223	5,328	5,383	5,201	5,299	5,284	5,350	5,349	5,368
Participation rate	74.6	74.4	75.0	74.3	74.4	74.1	74.8	74.6	74.7
Employed	4,516	4,448	4,474	4,486	4,450	4,437	4,445	4,439	4,447
Unemployed	706	881	910	715	849	848	906	910	916
Unemployment rate	13.5	16.5	16.9	13.7	16.0	16.0	16.9	17.0	17.1
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	4,984	5,074	5,142	4,998	5,063	5,093	5,058	5,140	5,153
Participation rate	55.9	55.6	56.3	56.1	55.8	56.1	55.6	56.4	56.4
Employed	4,288	4,321	4,334	4,331	4,330	4,307	4,272	4,351	4,378
Unemployed	696	753	807	667	733	786	787	788	775
Unemployment rate	14.0	14.8	15.7	13.3	14.5	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.0
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,046	772	946	834	843	839	761	846	736
Participation rate	45.6	34.2	42.0	36.4	37.3	37.1	33.7	37.5	32.6
Employed	548	398	403	493	486	453	395	425	389
Unemployed	498	373	543	341	357	386	366	421	347
Unemployment rate	47.6	48.4	57.4	40.9	42.3	46.0	48.1	49.8	52.6
Men	44.5	47.3	58.6	40.6	40.7	48.5	48.3	50.6	58.1
Women	51.2	49.5	56.1	41.2	44.2	43.1	47.8	48.9	46.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,241	9,297	9,428	9,241	9,341	9,297	9,235	9,297	9,428
Civilian labor force	6,015	5,993	6,034	5,912	6,065	6,024	5,933	6,001	5,931
Participation rate	65.1	64.5	64.0	64.0	64.9	64.8	64.2	64.5	62.9
Employed	5,387	5,192	5,203	5,307	5,298	5,260	5,191	5,166	5,131
Unemployed	628	801	832	605	767	764	743	834	800
Unemployment rate	10.4	13.4	13.8	10.2	12.6	12.7	12.5	13.9	13.5

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	101,419	100,683	100,430	99,590	99,492	99,340	100,117	99,764
Married men, spouse present	39,017	38,431	38,930	38,255	38,181	38,142	38,312	38,354
Married women, spouse present	23,590	23,889	24,106	23,727	23,900	23,831	24,213	24,401
Women who maintain families	4,984	5,092	5,003	5,158	5,095	5,095	4,986	5,112
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	52,490	53,124	52,957	52,841	52,763	53,177	53,705	53,586
Professional and technical	15,960	16,593	16,410	16,612	16,659	16,844	16,818	17,053
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,362	11,458	11,411	11,253	11,311	11,501	11,541	11,504
Sales workers	6,540	6,573	6,513	6,544	6,637	6,603	6,587	6,547
Clerical workers	18,628	18,500	18,623	18,432	18,155	18,229	18,759	18,482
Blue-collar workers	32,475	30,598	31,538	30,309	30,416	29,926	29,926	29,716
Craft and kindred workers	13,011	12,451	12,749	12,454	12,511	12,492	12,316	12,207
Operatives, except transport	10,793	9,732	10,703	9,955	9,860	9,688	9,585	9,655
Transport equipment operatives	3,519	3,438	3,493	3,503	3,397	3,400	3,419	3,419
Nonfarm laborers	5,151	4,978	4,593	4,397	4,648	4,343	4,607	4,441
Service workers	13,356	13,934	13,214	13,612	13,526	13,555	13,738	13,791
Farm workers	3,098	3,027	2,710	2,787	2,710	2,823	2,931	2,663
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture								
Wage and salary workers	1,720	1,710	1,437	1,426	1,416	1,423	1,541	1,831
Self-employed workers	1,756	1,768	1,664	1,596	1,684	1,664	1,698	1,676
Unpaid family workers	356	338	263	359	277	270	236	251
Nonagricultural industries								
Wage and salary workers	90,042	89,108	89,508	88,586	88,526	88,322	89,051	88,606
Government	15,324	15,260	15,707	15,527	15,492	15,453	15,422	15,635
Private industries	74,718	73,848	73,801	73,059	73,034	72,869	73,629	72,970
Private households	1,235	1,261	1,177	1,161	1,225	1,192	1,202	1,201
Other industries	73,483	72,587	72,624	71,898	71,809	71,677	72,427	71,770
Self-employed workers	7,145	7,334	7,120	7,055	7,178	7,264	7,269	7,319
Unpaid family workers	402	424	376	408	433	413	382	397
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	90,825	90,599	91,500	90,892	90,548	90,596	91,282	91,020
Full-time schedules	74,829	72,867	74,693	73,028	72,639	72,335	73,036	72,662
Part time for economic reasons	4,776	6,415	4,033	5,563	5,717	5,834	5,763	5,448
Usually work full time	1,695	2,376	1,465	2,193	2,237	2,223	2,211	2,064
Usually work part time	3,081	4,039	2,568	3,370	3,480	3,611	3,552	3,380
Part time for noneconomic reasons	11,220	11,377	12,774	12,300	12,183	12,427	12,483	12,910

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1981			1982		1982		
	II	III	IV	I	II	Apr.	May	June
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	3.3	3.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.7
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.5	7.2	7.0	7.1	7.4
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	7.1	7.0	8.1	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.4
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	7.4	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.5
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.3	9.4	10.8	11.4	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.1
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.2	10.4	11.8	12.5	13.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	June 1981	June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	8,004	10,427	7.4	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5
Men, 20 years and over	3,497	5,031	6.1	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7
Women, 20 years and over	2,824	3,554	6.6	7.6	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,683	1,842	19.2	22.3	21.9	23.0	23.1	22.3
Married men, spouse present	1,723	2,644	4.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.5
Married women, spouse present	1,448	1,838	5.7	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.4	7.3
Woman who maintain families	601	722	10.7	10.2	10.6	11.5	11.8	12.4
Full-time workers	6,577	8,873	7.1	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.4
Part-time workers	1,462	1,583	9.2	10.8	10.0	10.9	10.5	9.8
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	7.9	9.8	10.8	10.4	11.1	10.2
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	2,152	2,804	3.9	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.1
Professional and technical	465	573	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	322	459	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.4
Sales workers	294	406	4.3	4.8	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.4
Clerical workers	1,071	1,366	5.8	6.7	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.7
Blue-collar workers	3,418	4,810	9.8	12.5	12.9	13.7	13.5	13.1
Craft and kindred workers	977	1,400	7.1	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.4	10.1
Operatives, except transport	1,343	1,930	11.1	15.4	15.9	16.9	16.5	16.7
Transport equipment operatives	306	512	8.1	10.3	10.4	10.7	11.8	11.3
Nonfarm laborers	792	969	14.7	17.9	17.9	19.2	18.3	17.9
Service workers	1,293	1,512	8.9	9.8	10.2	11.1	11.3	9.7
Farm workers	178	205	6.2	6.9	5.4	5.8	8.3	7.2
INDUSTRY[3]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[3]	5,873	8,082	7.4	9.0	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.3
Construction	826	963	16.1	18.1	17.9	19.4	18.8	19.2
Manufacturing	1,731	2,769	7.4	10.6	10.8	11.3	11.6	12.3
Durable goods	998	1,752	7.1	11.3	10.8	11.9	12.2	13.3
Nondurable goods	733	1,016	7.9	9.5	10.8	10.5	10.7	11.0
Transportation and public utilities	265	404	4.9	5.9	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.9
Wholesale and retail trade	1,540	2,013	7.7	9.0	10.3	10.1	10.6	9.7
Finance and service industries	1,420	1,749	5.8	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9
Government workers	756	761	4.6	5.2	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.5
Agricultural wage and salary workers	221	278	13.3	12.8	14.0	14.6	18.2	16.3

[1] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	4,234	4,582	3,303	3,789	3,825	3,958	3,874	3,581
5 to 14 weeks	2,059	2,943	2,423	3,052	3,078	3,304	3,320	3,458
15 weeks and over	2,192	3,401	2,363	2,724	2,956	3,015	3,286	3,671
15 to 26 weeks	1,104	1,635	1,227	1,445	1,605	1,508	1,638	1,826
27 weeks and over	1,089	1,766	1,136	1,278	1,349	1,507	1,652	1,847
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.7	16.7	14.3	14.1	13.9	14.2	14.6	16.5
Median duration, in weeks	5.0	7.3	6.7	7.3	7.6	8.5	9.0	9.8
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	49.9	41.7	40.8	39.6	38.8	38.5	37.0	33.2
5 to 14 weeks	24.3	27.0	30.0	31.9	31.2	32.1	31.7	32.8
15 weeks and over	25.8	31.2	29.2	28.5	30.0	29.3	31.4	34.8
15 to 26 weeks	13.0	15.0	15.2	15.1	16.3	14.7	15.6	17.1
27 weeks and over	12.8	16.2	14.0	13.4	13.7	14.7	15.8	17.1

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Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	3,821	5,804	4,173	5,153	5,622	5,906	5,901	6,302
On layoff	1,156	1,864	1,302	1,740	1,828	1,946	1,969	2,071
Other job losers	2,665	3,948	2,871	3,413	3,794	3,959	3,932	4,231
Left last job	872	793	896	984	885	937	874	813
Reentered labor force	2,372	3,751	2,039	2,277	2,249	2,365	2,438	2,372
Seeking first job	1,420	1,538	973	1,100	1,044	1,081	1,154	1,088
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	45.0	53.3	51.6	54.3	57.4	57.4	56.9	59.6
On layoff	13.6	17.1	16.1	18.3	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.6
Other job losers	31.4	36.2	35.5	35.9	38.7	38.5	37.9	40.0
Job leavers	10.3	7.3	11.1	10.2	9.0	9.1	8.4	7.7
Reentrants	28.0	25.3	25.2	24.0	22.9	23.0	23.5	22.4
New entrants	16.7	14.1	12.0	11.6	10.7	10.5	11.1	10.3
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	3.5	5.2	3.8	4.7	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.7
Job leavers	.8	.7	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.7
Reentrants	2.2	3.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
New entrants	1.3	1.4	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	June 1981	June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
Total, 16 years and over	8,004	10,427	7.4	8.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5
16 to 24 years	3,625	4,163	14.6	17.0	16.9	17.6	17.8	17.1
16 to 19 years	1,683	1,842	19.2	22.3	21.9	23.0	23.1	22.3
16 to 17 years	791	742	22.6	32.7	32.7	34.6	35.3	33.7
18 to 19 years	924	1,125	17.5	22.0	21.3	21.9	21.3	21.9
20 to 24 years	1,942	2,321	12.1	14.1	14.2	14.7	14.3	14.4
25 years and over	4,398	6,326	5.3	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4
25 to 54 years	3,845	5,474	5.6	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7
55 years and over	522	824	3.5	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.4
Men, 16 years and over	4,415	6,065	7.2	8.7	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.7
16 to 24 years	2,024	2,381	15.3	17.8	18.4	18.9	18.5	18.6
16 to 19 years	918	1,034	20.0	22.5	23.5	24.4	24.0	24.2
16 to 17 years	485	429	24.0	23.0	24.3	24.7	26.3	25.8
18 to 19 years	502	638	18.2	22.1	22.9	24.3	21.9	24.0
20 to 24 years	1,106	1,347	12.9	15.4	15.7	16.0	15.5	15.8
25 years and over	2,485	3,726	5.0	6.3	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.5
25 to 54 years	2,065	3,225	5.2	6.7	7.1	7.2	7.5	8.0
55 years and over	311	457	3.4	4.2	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.0
Women, 16 years and over	3,589	4,362	7.7	8.9	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.1
16 to 24 years	1,601	1,782	13.8	16.1	15.2	16.1	16.2	15.6
16 to 19 years	765	808	18.4	22.1	20.1	21.3	22.1	20.2
16 to 17 years	346	313	21.1	32.5	28.8	34.5	34.1	21.4
18 to 19 years	422	498	16.8	21.9	19.6	19.4	20.6	19.7
20 to 24 years	836	974	11.2	12.7	12.6	13.3	12.9	12.9
25 years and over	1,993	2,600	5.7	6.5	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.2
25 to 54 years	1,780	2,249	6.1	7.0	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.9
55 years and over	211	367	3.5	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.0	6.0

Table A-9. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	May 1982	June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
Civilian noninstitutional population*	22,237	22,777	22,761	22,237	22,634	22,535	22,596	22,777	22,761
Civilian labor force	13,820	13,900	14,201	13,565	13,857	13,810	13,768	14,097	13,987
Participation rate	62.1	61.0	62.4	61.0	61.2	61.3	60.9	61.9	61.3
Employed	11,699	11,610	11,614	11,643	11,653	11,515	11,446	11,669	11,560
Unemployed	2,121	2,291	2,587	1,922	2,204	2,294	2,322	2,429	2,387
Unemployment rate	15.3	16.5	18.2	14.2	15.9	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.1

* The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	June 1981	June 1982	June 1981	June 1982	June 1981	June 1982	June 1981	June 1982	June 1981	June 1982
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,561	8,688	8,103	8,178	7,681	7,472	422	706	5.2	8.6
25 to 39 years	7,328	7,151	7,052	6,847	6,662	6,214	390	633	5.5	9.2
25 to 29 years	1,497	1,227	1,409	1,136	1,270	938	139	196	9.9	17.3
30 to 34 years	3,348	2,953	3,235	2,833	3,068	2,594	167	239	5.2	8.4
35 to 39 years	2,483	2,971	2,408	2,880	2,324	2,682	84	198	3.5	6.9
40 years and over	1,221	1,537	1,051	1,331	1,019	1,258	32	73	3.0	5.5
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	17,179	18,174	16,266	17,285	15,306	15,745	960	1,540	5.9	8.9
25 to 29 years	7,845	8,155	7,429	7,722	6,914	6,900	515	822	6.9	10.6
30 to 34 years	5,473	5,967	5,196	5,702	4,905	5,233	291	469	5.6	8.2
35 to 39 years	3,861	4,072	3,641	3,861	3,487	3,612	154	249	4.2	6.4

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-11. Persons not in labor force by reason, sex, and race, quarterly averages

(In thousands)

Reason, sex, and race	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted				
	1981	1982	1981			1982	
	II	II	II	III	IV	I	II
TOTAL							
Total not in labor force	61,039	61,921	61,002	61,746	61,836	62,367	61,852
Do not want a job now	55,018	55,023	55,555	56,079	56,053	56,095	55,659
Current activity: Going to school	5,753	5,899	6,637	6,556	6,522	6,323	6,816
Ill, disabled	4,295	4,091	4,256	4,252	4,320	4,020	4,052
Keeping house	29,184	28,665	28,762	28,930	28,535	29,103	28,262
Retired	11,798	12,211	11,731	11,929	12,140	12,105	12,179
Other	3,998	4,157	4,169	4,312	4,536	4,545	4,350
Want a job now	6,019	6,997	5,727	5,668	6,019	6,162	6,678
Reason not looking: School attendance	2,053	2,215	1,562	1,518	1,569	1,661	1,760
Ill health, disability	724	768	726	708	832	775	777
Home responsibilities	1,234	1,928	1,380	1,176	1,376	1,347	1,511
Think cannot get a job	1,002	1,061	1,043	1,094	1,199	1,339	1,497
Job market factors[1]	711	1,073	710	801	883	1,078	1,076
Personal factors[2]	291	368	325	293	316	260	421
Other reasons[3]	1,067	1,049	1,096	1,171	1,046	1,061	1,150
Men							
Total not in labor force	18,179	18,805	18,325	18,734	18,733	19,122	18,938
Do not want a job now	16,091	16,403	16,588	16,952	16,862	16,837	16,961
Want a job now	2,088	2,402	1,861	1,831	2,000	2,096	2,175
Reason not looking: School attendance	1,036	1,178	775	725	787	901	912
Ill health, disability	333	336	329	323	418	319	331
Think cannot get a job	393	562	414	383	435	516	586
Other reasons[3]	326	326	343	399	365	360	346
Women							
Total not in labor force	42,859	43,116	42,677	43,012	43,101	43,245	42,914
Do not want a job now	38,928	38,620	38,966	39,127	39,191	39,259	38,698
Want a job now	3,931	4,496	3,866	3,836	4,019	4,067	4,499
Reason not looking: School attendance	1,017	1,037	787	793	782	748	827
Ill health, disability	390	432	397	385	418	456	446
Home responsibilities	1,234	1,928	1,380	1,176	1,376	1,347	1,511
Think cannot get a job	609	878	630	711	764	823	911
Other reasons	681	726	753	772	681	701	804
White							
Total not in labor force	52,449	53,098	53,420	53,106	53,280	53,623	53,016
Do not want a job now	48,097	48,195	48,270	48,902	48,852	49,065	48,671
Want a job now	4,351	4,902	4,133	4,116	4,401	4,414	4,761
Reason not looking: School attendance	1,639	1,596	1,057	990	1,156	1,177	1,217
Ill health, disability	502	537	523	506	568	513	567
Home responsibilities	934	986	983	863	1,034	1,006	1,088
Think cannot get a job	667	930	708	744	807	868	1,002
Other reasons	808	847	863	1,015	836	850	912
Black and other							
Total not in labor force	8,590	8,823	8,550	8,653	8,599	8,744	8,773
Do not want a job now	6,923	6,829	6,933	7,217	7,104	6,888	6,829
Want a job now	1,668	1,995	1,558	1,558	1,589	1,836	1,898
Reason not looking: School attendance	613	622	483	497	451	473	497
Ill health, disability	221	230	220	203	234	277	229
Home responsibilities	300	438	393	312	368	361	465
Think cannot get a job	334	503	328	351	369	521	691
Other reasons	199	282	226	196	192	204	232

[1] Job market factors include "could not find job" and "thinks no job available."

[2] Personal factors include "employers think too young or old," "needs education or training," and "other personal handicap."

[3] Includes small number of men not looking for work because of home responsibilities.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-12. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[2]			Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	May 1982	June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	18,007	18,323	18,367	18,007	18,242	18,269	18,295	18,322	18,367
Civilian labor force	11,793	12,068	12,145	11,760	12,006	11,995	12,065	12,150	12,188
Employed	10,914	10,983	11,008	10,935	10,935	10,865	10,969	10,993	11,033
Unemployed	789	1,085	1,138	805	1,069	1,130	1,122	1,157	1,155
Unemployment rate	6.7	9.0	9.4	6.9	8.9	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.5
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	7,883	8,155	8,178	7,883	8,083	8,107	8,131	8,155	8,178
Civilian labor force	4,557	4,710	4,763	4,481	4,575	4,596	4,665	4,703	4,690
Employed	4,265	4,366	4,398	4,204	4,243	4,187	4,263	4,332	4,339
Unemployed	292	344	366	277	332	407	402	371	351
Unemployment rate	6.4	7.3	7.7	6.2	7.3	8.9	8.7	7.9	7.5
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,501	8,552	8,556	8,501	8,561	8,566	8,560	8,552	8,556
Civilian labor force	5,669	5,560	5,708	5,595	5,621	5,595	5,631	5,611	5,638
Employed	5,189	4,962	5,038	5,151	5,079	5,068	5,063	4,996	5,003
Unemployed	480	598	670	444	542	567	568	617	635
Unemployment rate	8.5	10.6	11.7	7.9	9.6	9.8	10.4	11.0	11.3
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	4,435	4,486	4,490	4,435	4,476	4,478	4,482	4,486	4,490
Civilian labor force	2,980	3,003	3,050	2,925	2,988	2,987	3,007	3,039	3,016
Employed	2,776	2,746	2,775	2,748	2,737	2,768	2,763	2,775	2,751
Unemployed	186	257	275	177	231	219	244	264	265
Unemployment rate	6.3	8.6	9.0	6.1	7.8	7.3	8.1	8.7	8.8
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	6,773	6,785	6,786	6,773	6,784	6,784	6,784	6,785	6,786
Civilian labor force	4,402	4,321	4,338	4,334	4,266	4,289	4,265	4,328	4,266
Employed	3,915	3,707	3,718	3,856	3,634	3,597	3,625	3,711	3,655
Unemployed	487	616	620	478	632	692	640	617	613
Unemployment rate	11.1	14.3	14.3	11.0	14.8	16.1	15.0	14.3	14.4
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	5,635	5,696	5,699	5,635	5,680	5,685	5,690	5,696	5,699
Civilian labor force	3,626	3,673	3,667	3,577	3,562	3,624	3,655	3,689	3,619
Employed	3,356	3,318	3,353	3,325	3,226	3,305	3,320	3,368	3,323
Unemployed	270	355	314	252	336	319	335	321	296
Unemployment rate	7.4	9.7	8.6	7.0	8.9	8.8	9.2	9.2	8.2
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	13,393	13,491	13,497	13,393	13,469	13,476	13,483	13,491	13,497
Civilian labor force	8,095	8,027	8,128	8,068	8,063	8,071	7,995	8,101	8,081
Employed	7,478	7,395	7,436	7,616	7,366	7,412	7,367	7,439	7,371
Unemployed	617	632	695	452	670	659	648	662	710
Unemployment rate	7.6	7.9	8.5	7.9	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.8
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	8,010	8,036	8,036	8,010	8,031	8,033	8,034	8,036	8,036
Civilian labor force	5,166	5,092	5,251	5,095	5,066	5,080	5,136	5,108	5,201
Employed	4,707	4,526	4,607	4,663	4,493	4,480	4,498	4,512	4,563
Unemployed	457	566	643	432	573	600	638	596	638
Unemployment rate	8.5	11.1	12.3	8.5	11.3	11.8	12.4	11.7	12.3
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,092	9,141	9,146	9,092	9,131	9,134	9,137	9,141	9,146
Civilian labor force	5,497	5,609	5,617	5,633	5,511	5,615	5,685	5,671	5,596
Employed	4,986	4,880	4,894	4,938	4,965	4,866	4,896	4,903	4,870
Unemployed	511	529	563	475	386	369	389	368	526
Unemployment rate	9.3	9.8	10.3	8.7	10.3	10.1	10.7	10.4	9.7
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	10,560	10,866	10,869	10,560	10,765	10,791	10,817	10,844	10,869
Civilian labor force	7,162	7,261	7,400	7,097	7,265	7,335	7,382	7,315	7,338
Employed	6,660	6,805	6,828	6,637	6,834	6,901	6,851	6,866	6,824
Unemployed	517	456	572	460	431	434	471	449	514
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.3	7.7	6.5	5.9	5.9	6.3	6.4	7.0

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p
Total	93,056	89,981	90,440	90,741	91,286	90,459	90,304	90,093	90,151	90,010
Goods-producing	23,954	24,040	24,200	24,327	25,656	24,631	24,450	24,289	24,262	24,053
Mining	1,159	1,171	1,155	1,151	1,137	1,203	1,197	1,182	1,154	1,138
Construction	4,350	3,796	4,002	4,102	4,183	3,974	3,934	3,938	3,994	3,952
Manufacturing	20,445	19,073	19,043	19,074	20,334	19,454	19,319	19,169	19,114	18,971
Production workers	14,267	12,971	12,964	13,016	14,177	13,290	13,179	13,042	13,016	12,934
Durable goods	12,317	11,356	11,318	11,330	12,348	11,375	11,490	11,375	11,337	11,254
Production workers	8,488	7,572	7,554	7,572	8,627	7,759	7,685	7,576	7,557	7,518
Lumber and wood products	699.4	603.0	616.5	635.8	685	611	607	615	618	623
Furniture and fixtures	470.9	443.8	439.8	441.9	474	449	446	443	443	445
Stone, clay, and glass products	658.2	580.1	588.3	593.7	644	596	590	584	587	581
Primary metal products	1,148.1	977.3	949.2	963.8	1,137	1,026	1,007	976	948	934
Fabricated metal products	1,816.8	1,678.6	1,683.8	1,687.6	1,811	1,705	1,696	1,681	1,673	1,662
Machinery, except electrical	2,524.9	2,398.6	2,373.3	2,368.8	2,516	2,448	2,419	2,389	2,378	2,339
Electric and electronic equipment	2,109.5	2,027.9	2,024.4	2,034.8	2,104	2,048	2,038	2,034	2,033	2,029
Transportation equipment	1,942.6	1,749.9	1,761.2	1,752.5	1,938	1,778	1,774	1,748	1,756	1,747
Instruments and related products	732.3	711.1	711.9	716.6	726	718	716	713	714	708
Miscellaneous manufacturing	414.9	390.0	388.0	389.5	411	400	397	392	389	386
Nondurable goods	8,128	7,717	7,725	7,756	8,086	7,879	7,829	7,794	7,777	7,717
Production workers	5,781	5,399	5,410	5,444	5,750	5,531	5,496	5,466	5,457	5,416
Food and kindred products	1,663.9	1,578.5	1,599.3	1,634.6	1,673	1,663	1,658	1,643	1,649	1,634
Tobacco manufactures	65.5	62.0	61.1	62.4	71	68	69	67	67	67
Textile mill products	834.1	770.5	797.7	739.5	830	777	760	773	758	736
Apparel and other textile products	1,371.8	1,187.5	1,170.9	1,178.9	1,251	1,201	1,186	1,165	1,164	1,159
Paper and allied products	696.5	662.3	659.9	664.1	690	670	668	664	661	659
Printing and publishing	1,266.0	1,273.8	1,271.2	1,267.9	1,263	1,274	1,278	1,274	1,274	1,267
Chemicals and allied products	1,121.6	1,080.9	1,079.6	1,084.6	1,111	1,093	1,088	1,082	1,078	1,074
Petroleum and coal products	220.0	205.8	206.4	208.8	217	208	207	208	208	208
Rubber and misc. plastics products	730.9	704.2	704.6	707.6	747	708	703	706	708	706
Leather and leather products	240.1	215.6	216.6	215.6	235	215	213	214	212	211
Service-producing	66,102	65,946	66,240	66,414	65,630	65,828	65,854	65,794	65,889	65,957
Transportation and public utilities	5,199	5,058	5,086	5,112	5,142	5,119	5,100	5,094	5,101	5,074
Wholesale and retail trade	20,671	20,446	20,632	20,721	20,590	20,670	20,635	20,584	20,638	20,643
Wholesale trade	5,397	5,307	5,315	5,336	5,366	5,343	5,336	5,323	5,326	5,302
Retail trade	15,274	15,139	15,317	15,387	15,224	15,327	15,319	15,261	15,332	15,341
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,353	5,319	5,340	5,403	5,302	5,336	5,336	5,335	5,340	5,349
Services	18,711	18,987	19,024	19,124	18,556	18,867	18,904	18,929	18,948	18,972
Government	16,168	16,134	16,148	16,055	16,020	15,850	15,859	15,852	15,862	15,917
Federal government	2,825	2,730	2,739	2,770	2,777	2,737	2,736	2,730	2,734	2,724
State and local government	13,343	13,404	13,409	13,285	13,243	13,113	13,123	13,122	13,108	13,193

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p
Total private	35.4	34.6	34.8	35.0	35.2	35.0	34.9	34.9	34.9	34.8
Mining	42.3	42.7	42.5	42.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.2	36.7	37.5	37.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	40.2	38.7	39.0	39.2	40.1	39.4	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.1
Overtime hours	3.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4
Durable goods	40.6	39.2	39.4	39.6	40.5	39.8	39.5	39.5	39.5	39.6
Overtime hours	3.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
Lumber and wood products	39.5	37.3	38.4	38.2	38.9	37.9	37.6	37.6	38.4	37.7
Furniture and fixtures	38.9	37.1	37.2	37.6	38.0	37.7	37.3	37.4	37.5	37.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.2	39.9	40.4	40.7	40.7	40.1	40.0	40.0	40.2	40.3
Primary metal products	40.9	38.7	38.5	39.1	40.9	39.4	38.8	38.5	38.5	39.1
Fabricated metal products	40.8	39.0	39.4	39.6	40.6	39.7	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.6
Machinery, except electrical	41.1	39.8	39.6	39.6	41.1	40.7	40.2	40.1	39.7	39.6
Electric and electronic equipment	40.2	39.0	39.2	39.4	40.2	39.8	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.4
Transportation equipment	41.4	40.5	41.0	41.5	41.4	40.5	40.4	41.1	41.0	41.5
Instruments and related products	40.4	39.5	40.0	39.8	40.4	39.9	39.9	39.9	40.1	39.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	39.0	38.2	38.5	38.6	39.0	38.6	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.6
Nondurable goods	39.5	38.1	38.4	38.6	39.4	38.9	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.5
Overtime hours	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4
Food and kindred products	39.7	38.8	39.3	39.6	39.7	40.2	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.6
Tobacco manufactures	38.5	36.6	36.9	37.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	40.4	37.2	37.9	38.1	40.1	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.9	37.8
Apparel and other textile products	36.9	34.4	34.9	35.2	35.9	35.5	35.0	34.7	34.8	34.8
Paper and allied products	42.7	41.8	41.5	41.7	42.7	42.3	41.8	42.1	41.8	41.7
Printing and publishing	37.2	36.8	36.8	36.9	37.4	37.4	37.1	37.1	36.9	37.1
Chemicals and allied products	41.6	40.7	40.8	40.8	41.7	41.2	40.7	40.7	41.0	40.9
Petroleum and coal products	43.5	41.0	43.8	44.6	43.4	43.5	43.5	44.0	44.0	44.5
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.9	39.5	39.7	40.0	40.9	40.0	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.0
Leather and leather products	38.1	35.2	36.3	36.7	37..	35.6	35.8	35.6	35.9	35.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.7	38.8	38.9	39.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	32.6	31.7	31.9	32.2	32.1	32.0	31.9	31.8	32.0	31.9
Wholesale trade	38.6	38.2	38.4	38.7	38.5	38.5	38.4	38.3	38.5	38.7
Retail trade	30.3	29.6	29.8	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.1	36.2	36.3	36.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.6	32.6

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	June 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p	June 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p
Total private	$7.20	$7.58	$7.63	$7.62	$254.88	$262.27	$265.52	$266.70
Seasonally adjusted	7.23	7.59	7.65	7.66	256.50	264.89	266.99	268.57
Mining	9.93	10.65	10.68	10.74	420.04	434.76	433.90	431.08
Construction	10.64	11.32	11.44	11.42	395.81	415.44	429.00	427.11
Manufacturing	7.97	8.42	8.45	8.51	320.39	325.85	329.55	333.59
Durable goods	8.56	8.94	9.02	9.07	346.72	350.45	355.39	359.17
Lumber and wood products	7.09	7.24	7.40	7.50	280.06	270.05	286.16	286.50
Furniture and fixtures	5.90	6.21	6.26	6.30	229.51	230.39	232.87	236.88
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.31	8.72	8.80	8.88	342.37	347.93	355.52	361.42
Primary metal products	10.75	11.24	11.23	11.36	439.68	434.99	430.11	443.39
Fabricated metal products	8.23	8.69	8.79	8.82	335.78	338.91	346.33	349.27
Machinery, except electrical	8.79	9.24	9.28	9.34	361.27	367.75	367.49	369.86
Electric and electronic equipment	7.56	8.03	8.06	8.09	303.91	313.17	315.95	318.75
Transportation equipment	10.45	10.89	11.09	11.19	432.63	441.05	454.69	464.39
Instruments and related products	7.33	8.07	8.19	8.18	296.13	318.77	327.60	325.56
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.92	6.35	6.38	6.42	230.88	242.57	245.63	247.81
Nondurable goods	7.13	7.65	7.64	7.70	281.64	291.47	293.38	297.22
Food and kindred products	7.41	7.90	7.90	7.89	294.18	306.52	310.47	312.44
Tobacco manufactures	9.35	10.05	9.90	10.47	358.98	367.83	365.31	393.67
Textile mill products	5.41	5.79	5.79	5.79	218.56	215.39	219.44	220.60
Apparel and other textile products	4.97	5.18	5.15	5.16	180.41	178.19	179.74	181.63
Paper and allied products	8.56	9.11	9.14	9.23	364.66	380.80	379.31	384.89
Printing and publishing	8.11	8.59	8.60	8.67	301.69	316.11	316.48	319.92
Chemicals and allied products	9.07	9.81	9.82	9.95	377.31	399.27	400.66	405.96
Petroleum and coal products	11.31	12.50	12.44	12.49	491.99	550.00	544.87	557.05
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.14	7.52	7.53	7.63	292.03	297.04	298.96	305.20
Leather and leather products	4.98	5.32	5.28	5.31	189.74	187.26	191.66	194.88
Transportation and public utilities	9.61	10.14	10.18	10.21	381.52	393.43	396.00	398.19
Wholesale and retail trade	5.88	6.18	6.20	6.19	190.51	195.91	197.78	199.32
Wholesale trade	7.49	7.97	8.03	7.99	289.11	304.45	308.35	309.21
Retail trade	5.22	5.44	5.47	5.47	158.17	161.02	163.01	164.65
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.25	6.64	6.76	6.68	225.63	240.37	245.39	241.15
Services	6.33	6.81	6.84	6.80	206.99	221.33	221.62	222.36

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	June 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p	Percent change from: June 1981–June 1982	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p	Percent change from: May 1982–June 1982
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	137.9	146.5	147.4	147.4	6.9	138.4	145.0	145.4	146.3	147.6	147.9	0.2
Constant (1977) dollars	92.2	93.7	93.4	N.A.	(2)	92.9	92.8	93.3	93.7	93.7	N.A.	(3)
Mining	147.4	156.5	157.0	158.2	7.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	130.4	137.4	139.1	139.3	6.9	130.9	137.9	138.1	138.7	139.7	139.9	.1
Manufacturing	141.3	150.9	151.5	152.3	7.8	141.5	149.1	149.9	150.8	151.8	152.5	.4
Transportation and public utilities	137.9	146.4	147.1	147.3	6.8	139.6	146.0	146.3	146.9	148.1	149.1	.7
Wholesale and retail trade	137.3	144.3	145.3	144.9	5.5	137.6	142.5	142.8	143.7	145.2	145.2	(5)
Finance, insurance, and real estate	136.8	145.6	147.7	146.3	6.9	137.1	143.3	143.8	144.9	147.9	146.6	-.9
Services	136.0	145.6	146.4	145.8	7.2	136.7	143.7	143.9	145.1	146.4	146.5	.1

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was .8 from May 1981 to May 1982, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was -.1 from April 1982 to May 1982, the latest month available.
4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
5 Percent change is less than .05 percent.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	June 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p	June 1981	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982 p	June 1982 p
Total private	109.9	103.9	105.1	106.5	108.2	106.2	105.6	105.2	105.6	105.0
Goods-producing	104.1	91.1	92.9	93.9	102.1	95.6	93.9	93.0	93.3	92.1
Mining	134.6	135.4	132.7	129.7	131.7	143.7	142.6	138.4	134.1	126.9
Construction	115.0	96.0	105.0	107.8	107.6	102.9	101.1	100.9	104.6	101.2
Manufacturing	100.5	88.1	88.7	89.5	99.6	91.9	90.3	89.3	89.2	88.8
Durable goods	101.2	87.2	87.4	88.1	100.3	90.6	89.1	87.8	87.7	87.3
Lumber and wood products	94.3	75.2	79.3	82.1	90.6	77.5	76.1	77.6	79.5	79.1
Furniture and fixtures	99.2	87.4	86.5	88.2	99.7	90.0	88.3	87.8	88.1	88.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	95.3	79.5	81.9	83.5	92.0	82.4	81.1	80.2	81.1	80.6
Primary metal products	95.2	74.2	71.0	72.3	94.1	79.7	77.1	73.6	71.1	71.5
Fabricated metal products	99.3	84.6	84.8	85.5	98.4	88.1	87.0	85.8	85.6	84.8
Machinery, except electrical	111.4	99.1	97.5	95.7	111.1	104.4	101.5	99.2	97.8	95.6
Electric and electronic equipment	107.2	97.0	97.2	98.2	106.8	100.4	98.6	97.8	97.9	98.1
Transportation equipment	95.0	80.5	82.9	83.5	94.7	81.8	81.7	81.4	82.2	83.2
Instruments and related products	114.7	106.5	108.0	108.4	113.6	109.3	108.5	107.4	108.2	107.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	92.4	83.3	83.5	84.6	91.3	86.8	86.2	84.2	84.4	83.6
Nondurable goods	99.5	89.5	90.4	91.6	98.6	93.8	92.0	91.5	91.4	90.9
Food and kindred products	97.3	89.0	91.6	94.2	98.2	98.9	96.8	95.5	95.7	95.4
Tobacco manufactures	89.7	80.1	79.7	83.6	97.1	94.6	93.6	89.6	88.0	89.6
Textile mill products	91.4	76.7	77.0	75.6	90.1	79.9	76.5	78.0	77.0	74.6
Apparel and other textile products	98.2	84.7	86.1	87.7	95.3	90.0	87.7	85.3	85.3	85.1
Paper and allied products	101.2	93.0	92.0	93.1	100.0	95.4	93.9	94.0	93.0	92.0
Printing and publishing	106.2	105.8	105.4	105.2	106.9	107.2	106.7	106.2	105.8	105.9
Chemicals and allied products	103.5	95.4	95.8	96.6	102.3	97.6	96.4	95.3	95.8	95.6
Petroleum and coal products	107.9	94.8	97.1	102.2	105.2	96.1	96.1	96.5	97.3	99.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	103.8	93.0	93.7	95.1	103.6	94.0	92.3	94.0	94.8	94.9
Leather and leather products	96.1	78.4	80.9	82.3	91.1	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.3	78.4
Service-producing	113.1	110.9	111.9	113.4	111.6	112.1	112.0	111.9	112.4	112.0
Transportation and public utilities	107.3	101.3	102.3	103.0	105.7	103.7	103.3	102.8	103.0	101.6
Wholesale and retail trade	107.4	104.0	105.8	107.3	106.1	106.3	105.9	105.5	106.5	106.1
Wholesale trade	112.7	108.8	109.6	110.9	111.7	110.7	110.2	109.5	110.2	110.2
Retail trade	105.4	102.1	104.3	106.0	104.0	104.6	104.2	103.9	105.1	104.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	118.3	116.4	117.3	118.5	117.2	116.8	117.1	117.0	117.9	117.4
Services	120.6	121.1	121.3	123.0	118.7	120.9	121.1	121.5	121.3	121.4

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1979				
January	64.2	68.5	72.3	73.7
February	61.6	68.3	71.0	70.4
March	65.6	65.1	68.8	69.1
April	51.6	65.9	63.7	65.6
May	61.8	62.1	59.4	59.7
June	62.4	63.4	53.5	57.3
July	56.3	53.2	58.1	57.5
August	53.5	48.4	49.2	55.9
September	48.9	53.8	49.7	52.2
October	61.8	51.6	51.6	46.0
November	50.3	54.0	51.6	39.8
December	51.1	51.1	47.6	35.5
1980				
January	53.8	50.0	39.8	30.9
February	48.9	47.0	34.1	32.3
March	49.2	35.2	29.3	32.8
April	29.0	28.8	23.1	33.9
May	32.8	23.1	26.6	31.7
June	29.6	28.2	28.8	32.3
July	35.2	34.1	35.8	31.7
August	64.0	51.6	44.1	33.9
September	61.0	69.1	59.1	33.9
October	62.6	67.2	71.2	39.5
November	59.4	64.2	64.0	50.8
December	54.6	58.9	61.0	62.6
1981				
January	56.7	53.5	64.8	73.9
February	48.7	52.2	65.9	71.0
March	51.1	60.2	67.2	70.4
April	68.3	70.2	67.7	62.1
May	65.3	70.4	67.2	50.0
June	54.0	65.9	67.5	43.3
July	59.9	59.4	51.3	35.2
August	50.3	57.0	39.0	33.6
September	50.3	40.1	33.9	31.5
October	34.7	30.6	30.1	27.2
November	28.2	26.3	27.7	27.2p
December	31.2	23.4	24.2	23.1p
1982				
January	32.5	28.0	21.8	
February	42.5	31.2	26.1p	
March	35.8	33.6	28.2p	
April	40.9	36.6p		
May	50.8p	35.2p		
June	33.6p			
July				
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.)

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you very much for giving us the bad news.

In your statement, you indicate that the increase in the unemployment rate might have shown up a month early although it might not show up until July.

Is it also not possible that many of the young people who would have finished school and would have sought employment know how bad the picture is and as a result would not seek employment? Is that a possibility?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is true that there may have been shifts in the numbers of people coming into the labor force in May and June, and perhaps even in July.

It is also true that in the second quarter those people who were not looking for work because they believed that no work was available, the so-called discouraged workers, increased over the first quarter. We do not publish monthly data on that group.

Representative MITCHELL. But is your hunch that if we could in any way count those who were just discouraged, the overall rate would be much higher; would it not?

Ms. NORWOOD. If more people came into the labor force in search of jobs and they did not find employment, clearly the unemployment situation would have worsened.

Representative MITCHELL. Much of your statement this morning addresses the seasonal adjustment procedures used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The President has difficulty understanding what seasonal adjustment means.

You will recall that on April 15 the President described the seasonal adjustment procedure as—and I'm quoting him—"a funny way of counting." He was talking to an eighth grade class.

Then, in his radio address in May—May 8, I believe—he commented that only the seasonally adjusted series showed a jump in unemployment, from 9 percent to 9.4 percent for April, suggesting that the unadjusted numbers presented a truer picture of labor market conditions.

Then, the President made his famous statement: "I'm not sure that we live in a seasonally adjusted world."

Well, obviously, we just had spring. But somehow or another, that doesn't impact on him.

Let's look at the current figures. This month, the raw employment figures are higher than the seasonally adjusted ones. That's partly due to an influx of summer job seekers.

Am I right in assuming that unadjusted, if we did not use the seasonal adjustment procedures, the unemployment rate jumped from 9.1 to 9.8 in June?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative MITCHELL. Then, which of the figures does the President prefer, the lower figure that you present—he doesn't like seasonal adjustments, and he says "we don't live in a seasonally adjusted world"—or do you think that you ought to present him the true figures without any seasonal adjustment? Do you think he'd be more pleased with those?

Ms. NORWOOD. Congressman Mitchell, the Bureau of Labor Statistics presents, every month, the true figures, both seasonally adjusted and not seasonally adjusted. And the reason that we do that

is because we believe that, depending upon the use, both sets of data can be extremely useful.

Representative MITCHELL. Perhaps we'll have to find another method to satisfy the President. He doesn't like seasonal adjustments. He wouldn't like the higher rate of the raw data.

What is it, 9.8?

With your genius and sagacity, you can perhaps develop some other method of making the figures more palatable to the administration.

Has the recession bottomed out? Is there any evidence that it has bottomed out?

Ms. NORWOOD. It is very difficult to determine when a turning point in the economy occurs, and it would not be possible to do that solely from data on the employment situation. We need to look at a whole body of data in order to determine what is actually happening to the economy.

Representative MITCHELL. Then, in actuality, on July 2, it's possible, really, that the economy is poised right on the brink of another slide?

Ms. NORWOOD. Anything is possible. However, there is some evidence from recent data on retail sales—and from a few of the things in this report—that although there is some deterioration, there are also a few things—like the employment situation for women and also like the over-the-month decline in the number of involuntary part-time employed—which are encouraging.

As I have said, however, overall I believe the labor market is somewhat weaker in June than it was in May.

Representative MITCHELL. Let's assume in intervention by divine providence, that some force somewhere will say, "We've got to save Reaganomics," and miraculously, next month, everything improved dramatically except unemployment.

If we get a recovery, how long after the beginning of recovery—what timespan are we talking about before we start seeing people hired—firms actually hiring people?

Ms. NORWOOD. Unemployment tends to lag in an upward turning point. And we can anticipate, if past business cycles are any indication, that unemployment will continue upward for a short time after the recovery sets in.

However, there are some differences in the situation now than in the past. In particular, the extent of curtailment of inventories is somewhat different. That, I think, is a hopeful sign. When the economy recovers businessmen will need to move faster than in the past, because they don't have very large inventories left.

Representative MITCHELL. Ms. Norwood, could you be a little more precise and say, in the short time after a recovery, will we see some changes, positive changes? What would you describe as such a short period of time, a month? Two months? Three months?

Ms. NORWOOD. In past recessions, the unemployment rate has tended to lag—that is, gone upward or stayed high—for 1 to 3 months after the recession.

Representative MITCHELL. Then, it's possible, really, that if we really did have that divine intervention and some miraculous economic recovery took place in the month of July, it would be Octo-

ber—it would be at least October before we begin to see any decrease in the unemployment rate; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. It's very difficult to predict, because history does not always repeat itself.

In 1975, for example, unemployment continued upward for 2 months after the recovery set in.

But as I say, the inventory situation is very different now from what it was then.

Representative MITCHELL. Let's keep praying and hoping for a recovery.

It seems to me that the depression we're now in is uneven. Certain sectors of the economy have borne the brunt of this depression—construction, durable goods, and other related sectors. And I know I am right in saying that there has been a disproportionate impact on certain sectors of the economy.

If, indeed, we have a recovery, would you expect that it will also be uneven in terms of various aspects, industrial aspects of the economy and in terms of regions, geographically?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, as you quite rightly point out, the unemployment declines have affected some sectors of the economy much more vigorously than others.

The service sector of the economy, for example, has, over the period since July 1981, when the recession began, actually risen. Employment has gone up, on a seasonally adjusted basis, almost 300,000 in the service-producing sector.

The goods-producing sector, however, has been down quite strongly. Manufacturing, for example, is down about 1.4 million since July 1981. Durable manufacturing has been hit quite hard. The construction and durable goods industries tend to get hit hardest during recessions and it is in those areas that we look to see when the recession is bottoming out.

Representative MITCHELL. The data that you present to this committee and, in effect, to the Congress and the public is desperately needed. You do it efficiently and very well.

Yet, the author of the economic recovery program, which results in 52.6 percent black youth unemployed—the author of that program has already vetoed two versions of a supplemental appropriations bill, both of which would have restored $5 million in funding to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

What funding levels are contained in the scaled down bills currently before the Congress?

Ms. NORWOOD. Congressman, to my knowledge, the amount of money for the urgent supplemental required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics has not been changed in any of the bills. And it is my understanding that it is fully supported, both by the Congress and the administration.

I have every hope that the Congress and the administration will work out their difficulties so that we will be able to continue our work for the rest of the year.

Representative MITCHELL. I have no difficulties.

We did get a little spurt in housing. Housing starts increased 22 percent in May.

What does that mean? Was that just a one-shot kind of thing? Is that in any way indicative of a broad recovery in housing?

Mortgage interest rates are still at 14.5 percent, or higher in some instances.

And wouldn't the persistence of those high mortgage interest rates delay any significant rebound in the housing area?

Ms. NORWOOD. I have no special information on the housing sector.

It is my understanding that housing starts and housing permits have risen in the month of May, and also that retail sales are up considerably. And those are very encouraging signs.

Representative MITCHELL. They're about the only encouraging signs; aren't they?

I think I have raised all the questions that I need to raise.

I dread this time of each new month. I have to sit here, month after month after month, and witness the numerical symbolism that really reflects pain and hurt for literally millions of people. It's a very depressing thing for me.

Apparently, the administration is impervious to the kind of pain that these figures reflect. Maybe next month—perhaps next month there can be some slight improvement.

I will say this to you. In my own district, as I've been walking every afternoon from 4 to 6, just picking out sections of the city, there is a growing sense of hopelessness.

As I talk to people, they say, "I'm not about to go out there and waste my time looking for a job. There aren't any jobs."

It's an awfully big danger to my city and I think every other city in this Nation, that growing sense of hopelessness.

Thank you very much for being with us—Mr. Dalton, Mr. Plewes.

I'll be around next month—expect to be.

Thank you very much. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1982

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room 2128, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Henry S. Reuss (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Reuss and Mitchell; and Senators Kennedy and Sarbanes.

Also present: James K. Galbraith, executive director; and Mary E. Eccles, Mark R. Policinski, and Nathaniel Thomas, professional staff members.

OPENING STATEMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE REUSS, CHAIRMAN

Representative REUSS. Good morning, The Joint Economic Committee will be in order for its monthly hearings on unemployment. In recent days the President and his team have been telling the public that the recession is over and that recovery is just around the corner. The administration has forecast a sharp turnaround in real growth in the second half of this year, up to 5.3 percent at an annual rate, accompanied by lower interest rates and higher employment.

In the strange language of the administration's midsession economic review, and I quote:

> The recession appears to have bottomed out and the economy is beginning to display the early signs of improvement that are characteristic of the turning zone of recovery.

This morning's July unemployment figures simply don't bear this out. Unemployment in 1 month has gone up from 9.5 percent to 9.8 percent; 360,000 additional American men and women are out of jobs. The total is 10.8 million unemployed, and that, of course, doesn't include the so-called discouraged who aren't any longer looking for jobs. The 10.8 million unemployed is the highest number of unemployed persons since 1935, in the depths of the depression. And, incidentally, it's almost 3 million more unemployed than the 8 million who were unemployed in the Hoover depression in 1931.

We all know the human tragedy that has befallen our 10.8 million unemployed fellow citizens. But maybe there's a lesson to be learned from looking at history to see how closely Mr. Reagan's actions parallel those of Mr. Herbert Hoover in the depths of his depression.

From 1929 to 1933—that was the Hoover administration—industrial production in the United States fell at an annual rate of 8.9 percent. Under the Reagan administration, from June 1981 to date, industrial production has fallen by 9.5 percent. That's worse. From 1929 to 1933, in the Hoover administration, corporate profits fell at an annual average rate of 29.7 percent. During the Reagan administration, from the first quarter of 1981 to the first quarter of 1982, corporate profits fell by 23.2 percent. During the Hoover administration, unemployment rose by 2.8 million persons per year. From last July to date, as we've learned this morning, unemployment has risen by 2.9 million.

During the Hoover administration, the Nation felt the highest sustained real interest rates in its history. The real interest rate facing borrowers at the prime rate in 1930 was about 11.7 percent. The real interest rate facing a prime business borrower today, in June, based on the consumer price change in the last 6 months, is 11.4 percent, almost identical with the Hoover days.

From 1929 to 1933, the Nation was drowning in a sea of debt. In 1930, the ratio of personal interest income to all personal income had risen to the unsustainable level of 8.8 percent and was to rise further to 12.5 percent in 1932. In the first quarter of 1982, as a result of the Reagan high interest rate policy, the ratio of personal interest income to all personal income stood at a recordbreaking 13.5 percent.

In 1930, John Maynard Keynes wrote:

> The world has been slow to realize that we are living this year in the shadow of one of the greatest economic catastrophes in modern history.

In 1982, as I've said, the administration claims that we're moving toward economic recovery and renewed prosperity. But, unhappily, evidence also exists for the contrary proposition—that we are once again living in the shadow of a great economic catastrophe, a catastrophe of high interest rates, crushing debt burdens, disastrous unemployment, and collapsing world trade.

The Reagan administration, so far as appears, has not a plan in the world for responding to such a catastrophe if it occurs. Neither did the Hoover administration 50 years ago.

Congressman Mitchell.

Opening Statement of Representative Mitchell

Representative Mitchell. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I enjoyed listening to your opening statement. It's clear that the present occupant of the White House is going to pursue the same tactics that Hoover did, and is pursuing them. It's very interesting to look at the parallels. The occupant of the White House visited my city of Baltimore a few weeks ago. I think that my city is fairly representative of many cities around this country. The visitor to my city said that what he saw renewed his faith.

He did not see that the unemployment rate in my city of Baltimore is 11.8 percent. That translates to 48,200 people. That is almost 50,000 people unemployed in my city and county. He saw, perhaps, the aquarium, but he didn't see those 50,000 people who are desperately searching for work. The President said that his faith was renewed. But he didn't see the bankruptcy rate in Balti-

more, which has increased since January 1982 from 6,487 bankruptcies to 7,061 bankruptcies by the end of June.

The President said he was renewed in spirit when he visited the Park Heights economic development area. He did not stop to see the 268 people, public employees, city employees, who have been laid off as a result of his policies. The President is going to continue to pursue a policy of keeping unemployment high. I would respectfully recommend to Commissioner Norwood that we change the chart. I said it is going to get to 10 percent. I have been saying that. That is the policy. Change it to 11. He may well want to shove it up to that point.

Against this calamitous background in my city, the President's policies are hurting those who are already hurt and those whom he has forced into unemployment are being hurt. Since 1981, adult services have been cut by $383,000 in my city. Foster care has been cut by almost one-half million. Homemaking services have been cut by $356,000. Services to families with children cut by one-half million dollars. Community services have also been reduced. The refugee program, which my city experiences like so many other cities, is only receiving $265,000 annually to take care of the refugees. The refugee program has been cut in half by the occupant of the White House.

It is increasingly difficult for me to understand the almost incalculable cruelty of this man, who continues to pursue sadistic fiscal policies. It is almost beyond my comprehension.

But he will continue to pursue these policies until we reach a point where somebody stops him, Congress apparently is not going to stop him, but someone must and someone will. It is too much for human beings to endure, too much pain as a result of his sadistic fiscal policies, too much hurt, too much suffering.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative REUSS. Thank you, Congressman Mitchell.

Senator Kennedy.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR KENNEDY

Senator KENNEDY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The numbers released this morning mark an ominous anniversary. President Reagan's recession is now 1 year old and the end is not in sight. The unemployment rate has climbed from 7.2 percent last July to 9.8 percent today. And since President Reagan got his job, 3 million more Americans have lost their jobs. If those 3 million Americans stood in line, they would reach all the way from the White House in Washington to the suburbs in Chicago. If all 10 million stood in line, it would span the country from the Potomac to the Pacific.

At his news conference a month ago, President Reagan said, and I quote: "July 1 marks the beginning of brighter days for everyone who works."

Well, July has come and gone and unemployment has kept on going up. For the 360,000 Americans who lost their jobs last month, those brighter days are just another broken promise from an administration that cares more about tax cuts for the wealthiest individuals in our country and the most powerful corporations than jobs for those who work.

Congress must not turn its back on the innocent victims of this unfair policy. We must act at once to extend the unemployment benefits for those who have lost their jobs; 39 weeks of unemployment compensation is not enough. This recession is 52 weeks old and getting deeper every week. And I'm reminded, Mr. Chairman, of the spokesman for this administration, Mr. Cogan, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy and Research, appearing just about a week ago before a Senate committee, and indicated that the administration strongly opposes an extension of benefits. The proposed 13-week extension would be, as he said, speaking for the administration, inequitable, ill-timed, and costly.

That attitude is unacceptable, ill-timed, and costly. We can take other steps to put Americans back to work. Our two most important domestic priorities this year are jobs and justice. The workers of this Nation deserve a salary check and a place on the assembly line, not a pink slip and a place in President Reagan's unemployment lines.

Representative REUSS. Thank you, Senator. As you can see, we are angry about these new figures, but we have nothing but praise and welcome for the devoted public servant who comes before us every month to tell us the news, good or bad, and we're happy, as always, Ms. Janet Norwood, to have you, as Commissioner of Labor Statistics, with us. And would you now give us your analysis of the July figures.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to introduce Thomas Plewes, who is in charge of the employment and unemployment programs of the Bureau.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to offer the Joint Economic Committee a few brief comments to supplement our employment situation press release.

The Nation's unemployment rate reached 9.8 percent in July and the number of unemployed persons rose to 10.8 million. Overall employment held steady after seasonal adjustment, but the number of factory jobs continued to decline.

Within manufacturing, the largest decline was in the machinery industry, which lost more than 40,000 jobs in July. Smaller declines occurred in a number of other individual durable and nondurable industries. At the same time, the factory workweek rose slightly. Over the last 3 months—since April—factory hours have edged up 0.3 hour, whereas factory employment has declined by over 300,000.

The overall unemployment rate rose in July, after having held at about 9.5 percent between April and June. The jobless rate for adult men, however, rose continuously since April—from 8.2 to 8.8 percent. The jobless rate for adult women, at 8.4 percent in July, was little different from the April rate, while the rate for teenagers was up about a percentage point to 24.1 percent. The unemployment rate for blacks was 18.5 percent in July, about the same as in

April. In contrast, the rate for whites rose from 8.4 to 8.7 percent and that for Hispanics was up more than a point to 13.9 percent.

Also since April, the labor force participation of adult women has resumed its upward course. Before April, their participation rate had held steady for nearly a full year. Participation among adult men has changed very little since last July, while the participation rate for teenagers has declined over the year.

Since last summer, when the current recession began, employment has dropped sharply. Adult men and teenagers have accounted for a disporportionate share of the decline. The number of employed women has actually increased, reflecting in part the fact that women are far more likely than men to work in the service producing sector of the economy. Since July 1981, employment in the service producing sector, increased—by 280,000. Jobs in the goods producing sector, however, declined by 1.8 million during this recessionary period.

Although employment in the goods producing sector has declined steadily since its prerecession peak of last July, the focus of the decline has shifted somewhat. The job losses during the first portion of the recession were concentrated primarily in the construction and consumer durable goods industries. These industries, along with their related "feeder" industries—lumber, furniture, stone, clay, and glass, rubber and plastics—have shown some stability during the last 3 to 4 months. Since April, employment declines have become more pronounced in the mining and machinery industries. Of particular note is the decline in employment in oilfield and gasfield services and oilfield machinery during this period. Since April, nearly one-third of the overall nonfarm payroll employment decline has occurred in these two industries.

Another way to look at developments over the course of the recession is to examine changes in the population, labor force and employment. From July 1981 to July 1982, the working age population grew by 2.2 million. During the same period, labor force participation continued high, and the labor force rose by 1.8 million people. Since the beginning of the recession a year ago, total employment, as measured by the household survey, dropped by 1.1 million. As a result both of the decrease in employment and the increase in labor force, unemployment rose by 2.9 million over the year, and the overall unemployment rate climbed from 7.2 to 9.8 percent.

In summary, the employment situation data released today show little labor market strength in July. The overall unemployment rate was up, and manufacturing employment was down. Nevertheless, the factory workweek rose slightly, and total employment held steady.

Mr. Plewes and I would be happy to try to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (former official method)	Range (columns 2–8)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-month extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1981:									
July	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	0.1
August	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	
September	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	.1
October	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	.2
November	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	.1
December	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.8	.2
1982:									
January	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	.2
February	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.7	.3
March	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.0	9.0	.4
April	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	.2
May	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.7	.6
June	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	.3
July	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	.2

Explanation of Column Heads

(1) *Unadjusted rate.*—Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) *Official rate (X-11 ARIMA method).*—The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16–19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings.*

(3) *Concurrent (X-11 ARIMA method).*—The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X-11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980.

(4) *Stable (X-11 ARIMA method).*—Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X-11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) *Total (X-11 ARIMA method).*—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X-11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) *Residual (X-11 ARIMA method).*—This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) *12-month extrapolation (X-11 ARIMA method).*—This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January-December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) *X-11 method (former official method).*—The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X-11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X-11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in *The X-11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method,* by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12-564E, February 1980.

The standard X-11 method is described in *X-11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program,* by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: JULY 1982

Unemployment increased in July, and employment remained near June levels, after seasonal adjustment, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's jobless rate rose from 9.5 to 9.8 percent, a post-World War II record.

Total employment--as derived from the monthly survey of households--was about unchanged in July at 99.7 million. Nonfarm payroll employment--as derived from the monthly survey of establishments--also was little changed, but employment continued to decline in manufacturing. Since the July 1981 pre-recession peak, total and nonfarm payroll employment have declined by 1.1 and 1.6 million, respectively.

Unemployment

The number of unemployed persons rose by 360,000 in July to 10.8 million, seasonally adjusted. Since July 1981, the jobless total has increased by 2.9 million persons. At 9.8 percent, the overall unemployment rate was up 0.3 percentage point from June and 2.6 points over the year. (See table A-1.)

Over-the-month increases were concentrated among adult women and teenagers, whose rates reached 8.4 and 24.1 percent, respectively. While the rate for adult men, 8.8 percent, was about unchanged over the month, it was above the rate for adult women for the third consecutive month. Among race-ethnic groups, the unemployment rate for white workers was up 0.3 point to 8.7 percent, while rates for blacks (18.5 percent) and Hispanics (13.9 percent) were about unchanged over the month. The rate for black teenagers remained at about 50 percent. (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

Increased joblessness among women and teenagers was also reflected in higher unemployment among new entrants and reentrants to the labor force. The number of workers on layoff was unchanged in July, while the number of other job losers declined. (See table A-7.)

Average duration of unemployment declined over the month, as the July increase in unemployment occurred among the short-term unemployed (those unemployed less than 5 weeks). The mean duration of unemployment declined almost one week to 15.6 weeks, while the median was down one and a half weeks to 8.3 weeks. (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment rose about in line with seasonal expectations in July and, at 99.7 million after seasonal adjustment, was about unchanged from the June level. Over the year, total employment was down by 1.1 million. The proportion of the population employed in July was 57.1 percent, about the same as in the previous month but 1.4 points lower than the July 1981 level. (See table A-1.)

The civilian labor force, which has shown considerable volatility in recent months, rose by 330,000 in July following a slightly larger decline in June. At 110.5 million persons in July, the labor force was up by 1.8 million over the year. Adult women accounted for 1.4 million of this increase and adult men rose by 800,000; the teenage labor force declined, reflecting both reduced labor force participation and a decline in the size of their population.

Industry Payroll Employment

Total nonagricultural payroll employment was about unchanged in July at 89.8 million, following a June decline of 300,000 (as revised). July job gains in the service-producing sector largely offset continued employment declines in the goods-producing industries. Since July 1981, the number of nonfarm jobs has declined by 1.6 million, as only one-fifth of the 186 industries comprising the BLS diffusion index of private nonagricultural payroll employment registered over-the-year increases. (See tables B-1 and B-6.)

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			June - July change
	1981	1982		1982			
	II	I	II	May	June	July	
HOUSEHOLD DATA	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	108,835	109,130	110,168	110,666	110,191	110,522	331
Total employment	100,784	99,554	99,740	100,117	99,764	99,732	-32
Unemployment	8,050	9,576	10,428	10,549	10,427	10,790	363
Not in labor force	61,002	62,367	61,852	61,360	61,999	61,842	-157
Discouraged workers	1,043	1,339	1,497	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	7.4	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.8	0.3
Adult men	6.1	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.8	0.1
Adult women	6.7	7.6	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.4	0.3
Teenagers	19.2	21.9	22.8	23.1	22.3	24.1	1.8
White	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7	0.3
Black	15.1	17.4	18.5	18.7	18.5	18.5	0
Hispanic origin	9.8	12.4	13.3	13.9	13.5	13.9	0.4
Full-time workers	7.1	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.5	0.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	91,172	90,408	90,036p	90,166	89,860p	89,843p	-17p
Goods-producing industries	25,577	24,588	24,179p	24,255	23,992p	23,878p	-114p
Service-producing industries	65,595	65,819	65,858p	65,911	65,868p	65,965p	97p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.3	34.8	34.9p	35.0	34.8p	34.9p	0.1p
Manufacturing	40.1	38.7	39.1p	39.1	39.2p	39.3p	0.1p
Manufacturing overtime	3.0	2.3	2.4p	2.3	2.4p	2.4p	0p

p=preliminary. N.A.=not available.

In the goods-producing sector, employment declined over the month in manufacturing and mining, while construction was about unchanged. Cutbacks in machinery accounted for almost half of the 90,000 manufacturing employment decline. Employment in machinery has fallen by 100,000 in the last 2 months alone. The food processing and apparel industries also registered sizeable reductions, while smaller declines continued the long-term downtrends evident in most of the other manufacturing industries. In all, manufacturing jobs were down by 1.5 million over the past year. Over this same period, job losses in mining and construction totaled 320,000.

Among the service-producing industries, services posted an employment gain of 55,000. Despite the recession, the services industry has grown by 450,000 jobs in the past year. In addition, there were smaller increases in trade and government. In contrast, employment in transportation and public utilities declined by 25,000 in July and was down 115,000 over the year.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls edged upward 0.1 hour in July to 34.9 hours, seasonally adjusted. Average hours in manufacturing also were up 0.1 hour to 39.3 hours, and overtime was unchanged at 2.4 hours. The factory workweek has risen for 3 straight months but was still 0.7 hour below the level of a year earlier. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls rose 0.1 percent in July to 105.0 (1977=100). The manufacturing index declined 0.3 percent to 88.3 and has fallen 11.4 percent since last July. (See table B-3.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings increased by 0.5 percent in July, while average weekly earnings rose 0.8 percent, seasonally adjusted. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings rose 4 cents in July to $7.67, 43 cents above the year-earlier level. Average weekly earnings, at $269.98, were up $2.93 over the month and $12.24 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 148.7 (1977=100) in July, seasonally adjusted, 0.4 percent higher than in June. For the 12 months ended in July, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 6.9 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 0.1 percent during the 12-month period ended in June. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 177,000 establishments employing about 36 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed*, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

—The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

—The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

—The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

—The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or

increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279;000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.1? percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $3.75 per issue or $31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	June 1982	July 1982	July 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	172,385	174,368	174,588	172,385	173,843	174,020	174,201	174,368	174,588
Armed Forces[1]	2,139	2,172	2,180	2,139	2,175	2,176	2,175	2,173	2,180
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	170,246	172,190	172,364	170,246	171,667	171,844	172,026	172,190	172,364
Civilian labor force	110,742	111,569	112,526	108,688	109,346	109,648	110,666	110,191	110,522
Participation rate	65.0	64.8	65.3	63.8	63.7	63.8	64.3	64.0	64.1
Employed	102,612	100,683	101,490	100,864	99,492	99,340	100,117	99,764	99,732
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.5	57.7	58.1	58.5	57.2	57.1	57.5	57.2	57.1
Agriculture	3,879	3,816	4,023	3,342	3,349	3,389	3,488	3,357	3,460
Nonagricultural industries	98,732	96,866	97,467	97,522	96,144	96,032	96,629	96,406	96,272
Unemployed	8,130	10,886	11,036	7,824	9,856	10,307	10,549	10,427	10,790
Unemployment rate	7.3	9.8	9.8	7.2	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.8
Not in labor force	59,504	60,621	59,838	61,558	62,321	62,197	61,360	61,999	61,842
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	82,529	83,464	83,550	82,529	83,218	83,303	83,389	83,464	83,550
Armed Forces[1]	1,960	1,983	1,990	1,960	1,987	1,986	1,986	1,983	1,990
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	80,569	81,480	81,560	80,569	81,231	81,315	81,402	81,480	81,560
Civilian labor force	63,665	63,573	64,096	61,811	62,082	62,247	62,869	62,287	62,353
Participation rate	79.0	78.0	78.6	76.7	76.4	76.6	77.2	76.4	76.5
Employed	59,406	57,362	57,923	57,660	56,472	56,401	56,820	56,223	56,192
Employment-population ratio[2]	72.0	68.7	69.3	69.8	67.9	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.3
Unemployed	4,259	6,211	6,172	4,171	5,610	5,846	6,049	6,065	6,161
Unemployment rate	6.7	9.8	9.6	6.7	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	74,164	75,323	75,429	74,164	75,015	75,121	75,227	75,323	75,429
Armed Forces[1]	1,692	1,738	1,744	1,692	1,728	1,729	1,728	1,738	1,744
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	72,472	73,585	73,685	72,472	73,287	73,392	73,499	73,585	73,685
Civilian labor force	57,747	58,394	58,559	57,172	57,556	57,730	58,164	58,016	58,084
Participation rate	79.7	79.4	79.5	78.9	78.5	78.7	79.1	78.8	78.8
Employed	54,526	53,489	53,619	53,874	53,006	52,988	53,260	52,985	52,986
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.5	71.0	71.1	72.6	70.7	70.5	70.8	70.3	70.3
Agriculture	2,563	2,574	2,642	2,383	2,377	2,382	2,464	2,424	2,474
Nonagricultural industries	51,963	50,915	50,977	51,491	50,629	50,606	50,796	50,561	50,522
Unemployed	3,221	4,905	4,940	3,298	4,548	4,742	4,904	5,031	5,088
Unemployment rate	5.6	8.4	8.4	5.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	89,856	90,900	90,995	89,856	90,625	90,718	90,813	90,900	90,995
Armed Forces[1]	179	190	191	179	188	188	188	190	191
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	89,677	90,710	90,804	89,677	90,437	90,529	90,624	90,710	90,804
Civilian labor force	47,077	47,995	48,430	46,877	47,264	47,401	47,817	47,904	48,169
Participation rate	52.5	52.9	53.3	52.3	52.3	52.4	52.8	52.8	53.0
Employed	43,206	43,320	43,567	43,224	43,020	42,940	43,297	43,541	43,540
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.1	47.7	47.9	48.1	47.5	47.3	47.7	47.9	47.8
Unemployed	3,872	4,675	4,863	3,653	4,243	4,461	4,520	4,362	4,629
Unemployment rate	8.2	9.7	10.0	7.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.6
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	81,711	82,976	83,091	81,711	82,640	82,753	82,868	82,976	83,091
Armed Forces[1]	150	165	165	150	162	162	162	165	165
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	81,561	82,811	82,926	81,561	82,478	82,591	82,707	82,811	82,926
Civilian labor force	41,986	43,404	43,634	42,602	43,243	43,301	43,683	43,904	44,076
Participation rate	51.5	52.4	52.6	52.3	52.4	52.4	52.8	53.0	53.2
Employed	39,048	39,839	39,665	39,810	39,807	39,715	40,075	40,350	40,392
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.8	48.0	47.7	48.7	48.2	48.0	48.4	48.6	48.6
Agriculture	742	706	749	590	636	601	634	581	600
Nonagricultural industries	38,306	39,133	38,916	39,220	39,172	39,114	39,441	39,769	39,791
Unemployed	2,938	3,565	3,769	2,872	3,435	3,586	3,608	3,554	3,684
Unemployment rate	7.0	8.2	8.7	6.7	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,510	16,065	16,020	16,510	16,188	16,146	16,106	16,065	16,020
Armed Forces[1]	297	271	272	297	285	285	285	271	272
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	16,213	15,794	15,753	16,213	15,902	15,861	15,820	15,794	15,753
Civilian labor force	11,089	9,770	10,533	8,834	8,549	8,616	8,819	8,271	8,362
Participation rate	67.9	61.9	66.9	54.5	53.8	54.3	55.7	52.4	53.1
Employed	9,038	7,355	8,206	7,188	6,679	6,637	6,762	6,629	6,389
Employment-population ratio[2]	55.7	45.8	51.2	43.5	41.3	41.1	42.1	40.9	39.6
Agriculture	586	536	632	369	336	326	390	353	386
Nonagricultural industries	8,443	6,818	7,574	6,811	6,343	6,311	6,392	6,276	5,994
Unemployed	1,971	2,415	2,326	1,654	1,870	1,979	2,037	1,842	2,018
Unemployment rate	17.9	24.7	22.1	18.7	21.9	23.0	23.1	22.3	24.1

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (excluding Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	June 1982	July 1982	July 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	147,976	149,429	149,569	147,976	149,132	149,249	149,250	149,429	149,569
Civilian labor force	96,700	97,367	97,973	95,126	95,508	96,015	96,661	96,223	96,493
Participation rate	65.3	65.2	65.5	64.3	64.0	64.3	64.8	64.4	64.5
Employed	90,637	89,068	89,595	89,170	87,956	87,988	88,450	88,173	88,137
Unemployed	6,063	8,299	8,378	5,956	7,552	8,026	8,191	8,050	8,356
Unemployment rate	6.3	8.5	8.6	6.3	7.9	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,223	51,614	51,720	50,698	50,903	51,124	51,394	51,252	51,292
Participation rate	80.3	79.8	79.9	79.5	79.0	79.2	79.6	79.3	79.2
Employed	48,780	47,773	47,870	48,157	47,351	47,393	47,535	47,300	47,256
Unemployed	2,443	3,841	3,851	2,541	3,552	3,731	3,859	3,952	4,037
Unemployment rate	4.8	7.4	7.4	5.0	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	35,897	37,133	37,148	36,612	37,038	37,179	37,428	37,619	37,845
Participation rate	50.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	51.8	52.0	52.3	52.5	52.7
Employed	33,743	34,490	34,331	34,481	34,415	34,489	34,682	34,944	35,067
Unemployed	2,154	2,643	2,816	2,131	2,564	2,690	2,746	2,675	2,777
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.1	7.6	5.8	6.9	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.3
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	9,579	8,620	9,105	7,816	7,567	7,712	7,819	7,352	7,356
Participation rate	71.0	65.8	69.7	57.9	57.2	58.6	59.6	56.1	56.3
Employed	8,114	6,805	7,394	6,532	6,130	6,106	6,233	5,929	5,814
Unemployed	1,466	1,815	1,711	1,284	1,437	1,606	1,586	1,423	1,542
Unemployment rate	15.3	21.1	18.8	16.4	19.0	20.8	20.3	19.4	21.0
Men	14.8	21.6	19.3	16.6	20.2	22.3	21.2	21.1	22.6
Women	15.9	20.5	18.3	16.2	17.6	19.2	19.2	17.5	19.2
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	18,239	18,570	18,600	18,239	18,480	18,511	18,542	18,570	18,600
Civilian labor force	11,394	11,471	11,762	10,971	11,217	11,170	11,335	11,253	11,322
Participation rate	62.5	61.8	63.2	60.2	60.7	60.3	61.1	60.6	60.9
Employed	9,567	9,211	9,447	9,338	9,197	9,111	9,216	9,174	9,223
Unemployed	1,827	2,260	2,315	1,633	2,020	2,058	2,120	2,079	2,098
Unemployment rate	16.0	19.7	19.7	14.9	18.0	18.4	18.7	18.5	18.5
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,226	5,367	5,421	5,182	5,284	5,350	5,389	5,364	5,362
Participation rate	74.5	75.0	75.4	73.9	74.1	74.8	74.6	74.7	74.5
Employed	4,545	4,476	4,481	4,525	4,427	4,445	4,439	4,447	4,459
Unemployed	681	910	939	657	848	906	910	916	903
Unemployment rate	13.0	16.9	17.3	12.7	16.0	16.9	17.0	17.1	16.8
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	4,980	5,142	5,168	4,979	5,093	5,058	5,140	5,153	5,161
Participation rate	55.7	56.3	56.4	55.7	56.1	55.6	56.4	56.4	56.4
Employed	4,296	4,334	4,332	4,327	4,307	4,272	4,351	4,378	4,363
Unemployed	684	807	836	652	786	787	788	775	798
Unemployment rate	13.7	15.7	16.2	13.1	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.0	15.5
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,188	946	1,173	810	839	761	846	736	799
Participation rate	51.9	42.0	52.1	35.4	37.1	33.7	37.5	32.6	35.5
Employed	726	403	633	486	453	395	425	349	402
Unemployed	462	543	540	324	386	366	421	387	397
Unemployment rate	38.9	57.4	46.0	40.0	46.0	48.1	49.8	52.6	49.7
Men	40.0	58.6	45.1	41.8	48.5	48.3	50.6	50.1	48.3
Women	37.5	56.1	47.1	37.9	43.1	47.8	48.9	46.2	51.2
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,282	9,428	9,521	9,282	9,297	9,235	9,297	9,428	9,521
Civilian labor force	6,077	6,034	6,126	5,905	6,024	5,933	6,001	5,931	5,966
Participation rate	65.5	64.0	64.3	63.6	64.8	64.2	64.5	62.9	62.7
Employed	5,432	5,203	5,227	5,314	5,260	5,191	5,166	5,131	5,135
Unemployed	645	832	899	591	764	743	836	800	832
Unemployment rate	10.6	13.8	14.7	10.0	12.7	12.5	13.9	13.5	13.9

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

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Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	July 1982	July 1981	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	102,612	101,490	100,864	99,492	99,380	100,117	99,764	99,732
Married men, spouse present	39,049	38,328	38,961	38,181	38,162	38,312	38,356	38,213
Married women, spouse present	23,358	23,068	24,159	23,900	23,831	24,213	24,401	24,223
Women who maintain families	6,871	6,137	6,969	6,095	6,095	6,986	6,112	6,247
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	52,651	53,413	52,907	52,763	53,177	53,705	53,584	53,685
Professional and technical	15,731	16,635	16,364	16,459	16,644	16,818	17,053	17,292
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,785	11,559	11,578	11,311	11,501	11,561	11,506	11,355
Sales workers	6,412	6,600	6,373	6,637	6,603	6,587	6,567	6,567
Clerical workers	18,723	18,619	18,592	18,155	18,229	18,759	18,402	18,471
Blue-collar workers	32,917	30,894	31,580	30,616	29,926	29,926	29,716	29,609
Craft and kindred workers	13,276	12,681	12,787	12,511	12,492	12,316	12,207	12,229
Operatives, except transport	10,855	9,576	10,710	9,860	9,488	9,585	9,655	9,453
Transport equipment operatives	3,516	3,636	3,526	3,397	3,400	3,619	3,614	3,639
Nonfarm laborers	5,270	5,202	4,548	4,648	4,343	4,607	4,441	4,488
Service workers	13,840	13,960	13,526	12,526	13,555	13,738	13,791	13,636
Farm workers	3,203	3,222	2,727	2,710	2,623	2,721	2,660	2,750
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,834	1,887	1,695	1,616	1,623	1,581	1,631	1,530
Self-employed workers	1,712	1,795	1,593	1,804	1,664	1,698	1,676	1,670
Unpaid family workers	334	341	246	277	270	236	251	250
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	91,126	89,655	89,971	88,526	88,322	89,051	88,606	88,561
Government	15,130	14,964	15,637	15,492	15,453	15,422	15,635	15,443
Private industries	75,987	74,691	74,338	73,034	72,869	73,629	72,970	73,098
Private households	1,316	1,307	1,216	1,225	1,192	1,202	1,201	1,200
Other industries	74,669	73,384	73,118	71,809	71,677	72,427	71,770	71,898
Self-employed workers	7,173	7,377	7,071	7,126	7,264	7,269	7,219	7,268
Unpaid family workers	433	436	389	439	413	382	397	390
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	87,610	85,978	92,532	90,568	90,596	91,282	91,020	90,501
Full-time schedules	72,589	69,533	75,620	72,649	72,335	73,036	72,662	72,430
Part time for economic reasons	5,246	6,596	6,376	5,717	5,824	5,763	5,949	5,692
Usually work full time	1,696	2,019	1,680	2,237	2,223	2,211	2,066	2,001
Usually work part time	3,550	4,577	2,696	3,480	3,611	3,552	3,880	3,691
Part time for noneconomic reasons	9,784	9,849	12,538	12,183	12,437	12,483	12,914	12,579

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1981			1982		1982		
	II	III	IV	I	II	May	June	July
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.2
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.6
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.5	7.2	7.1	7.4	7.5
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	7.1	7.0	8.1	8.6	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.5
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	7.4	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.8
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.3	9.4	10.8	11.4	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.3
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.2	10.4	11.8	12.5	13.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

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Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rate					
	July 1981	July 1982	July 1981	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov 1982	June 1982	July 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	7,826	10,790	7.2	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8
Men, 20 years and over	3,298	5,088	5.8	7.9	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8
Women, 20 years and over	2,872	3,686	6.7	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,656	2,016	18.7	21.9	22.0	23.1	22.3	24.1
Married men, spouse present	1,691	2,715	3.9	5.5	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.6
Married women, spouse present	1,056	1,922	5.7	7.1	7.6	7.4	7.0	7.4
Women who maintain families	627	718	11.2	10.6	11.5	11.8	12.4	12.0
Full-time workers	6,365	8,962	6.8	8.9	9.3	9.2	9.4	9.5
Part-time workers	1,471	1,844	9.3	10.0	10.9	10.5	9.8	11.4
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	7.9	10.4	10.6	11.1	10.3	10.7
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	2,231	2,786	4.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9
Professional and technical	466	591	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	315	437	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.7
Sales workers	328	374	4.9	5.8	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.6
Clerical workers	1,120	1,384	5.7	6.9	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.9
Blue-collar workers	3,325	4,964	9.5	12.9	13.7	13.5	13.9	14.6
Craft and kindred workers	943	1,499	6.1	9.1	9.6	9.4	10.3	10.9
Operatives, except transport	1,340	1,991	11.1	15.9	16.9	16.5	16.7	17.4
Transport equipment operatives	279	458	7.3	10.4	10.7	11.8	13.0	11.6
Nonfarm laborers	763	1,026	15.4	17.9	19.2	18.3	17.9	18.6
Service workers	1,179	1,605	8.0	10.2	11.1	11.3	9.9	10.5
Farm workers	136	179	4.8	5.0	5.8	8.3	7.2	6.1
INDUSTRY[2]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[3]	5,793	8,312	7.3	9.5	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2
Construction	796	1,053	15.2	17.9	19.4	19.8	19.2	20.3
Manufacturing	1,697	2,734	7.3	10.8	11.3	11.6	12.3	12.0
Durable goods	992	1,719	7.1	10.8	11.9	12.2	13.2	12.7
Nondurable goods	705	1,015	7.6	10.8	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0
Transportation and public utilities	239	354	4.1	5.6	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.1
Wholesale and retail trade	1,594	2,178	7.9	10.3	10.1	10.6	9.7	10.5
Finance and service industries	1,398	1,803	5.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0
Government workers	766	796	4.6	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	180	244	10.7	14.0	14.6	18.2	16.3	13.8

[1] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	July 1982	July 1981	Sept. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov 1982	June 1982	July 1982
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	3,520	4,197	3,328	3,825	3,958	3,874	3,943	3,990
5 to 14 weeks	2,655	3,613	2,312	3,070	3,306	3,320	3,458	3,161
15 weeks and over	1,955	3,226	2,170	2,954	3,015	3,286	3,473	3,580
15 to 26 weeks	841	1,377	1,096	1,605	1,508	1,634	1,936	1,793
27 weeks and over	1,114	1,849	1,074	1,349	1,507	1,652	1,847	1,788
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	12.9	15.4	14.1	13.9	14.2	15.6	16.5	15.6
Median duration, in weeks	6.2	7.4	7.0	7.6	8.5	9.0	9.8	8.3
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	45.3	38.9	42.6	38.8	36.5	37.8	33.2	37.2
5 to 14 weeks	32.7	32.7	29.6	31.3	33.1	31.7	32.6	29.5
15 weeks and over	24.0	29.2	27.8	30.0	29.3	31.4	34.4	33.4
15 to 26 weeks	10.3	12.5	14.0	16.3	14.7	15.6	17.1	16.7
27 weeks and over	13.7	16.8	13.8	13.7	14.7	15.8	17.3	16.7

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	July 1982	July 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	3,889	6,078	3,867	5,622	5,906	5,901	6,302	6,177
On layoff	1,203	2,023	1,225	1,628	1,946	1,969	2,071	2,079
Other job losers	2,606	4,055	2,642	3,794	3,959	3,932	4,231	4,098
Left last job	977	854	926	885	937	876	813	813
Reentered labor force	2,101	2,553	2,078	2,249	2,265	2,438	2,372	2,528
Seeking first job	1,243	1,551	940	1,044	1,081	1,154	1,088	1,269
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	66.9	55.0	69.5	57.4	57.4	56.9	59.6	57.4
On layoff	14.8	18.3	15.7	18.7	18.9	19.0	19.6	19.3
Other job losers	32.1	36.7	33.8	38.7	38.5	37.9	40.0	38.1
Job leavers	12.0	7.7	11.9	9.0	9.1	8.4	7.7	7.5
Reentrants	25.8	23.1	26.6	22.9	23.0	23.5	22.4	23.5
New entrants	15.3	14.1	12.0	10.7	10.5	11.1	10.3	11.6
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	3.5	5.4	3.6	5.1	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.6
Job leavers	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.7	.7
Reentrants	1.9	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3
New entrants	1.1	1.4	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	July 1981	July 1982	July 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982
Total, 16 years and over	7,824	10,790	7.2	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8
16 to 24 years	3,501	4,353	14.0	16.9	17.6	17.4	17.1	17.8
16 to 19 years	1,654	2,018	18.7	21.9	23.0	23.1	22.3	24.1
16 to 17 years	699	829	19.8	22.7	24.6	25.3	23.7	26.1
18 to 19 years	938	1,182	17.8	21.3	21.9	21.3	21.9	22.8
20 to 24 years	1,847	2,335	11.5	14.2	14.7	14.3	14.4	14.5
25 years and over	4,324	6,428	5.2	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.5
25 to 54 years	3,786	5,625	5.5	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9
55 years and over	534	797	3.5	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.2
Men, 16 years and over	4,171	6,161	6.7	9.0	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9
16 to 24 years	1,878	2,444	14.1	18.4	18.9	18.5	18.6	19.0
16 to 19 years	873	1,073	18.8	23.5	24.4	24.0	24.2	25.1
16 to 17 years	372	458	19.9	24.3	24.7	24.3	25.8	26.1
18 to 19 years	496	618	17.9	22.9	24.3	23.9	24.0	24.4
20 to 24 years	1,005	1,371	11.6	15.7	16.0	15.5	15.8	15.9
25 years and over	2,292	3,694	4.7	6.6	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5
25 to 54 years	1,990	3,265	5.0	7.1	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.1
55 years and over	310	428	3.4	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.8
Women, 16 years and over	3,653	4,629	7.8	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.6
16 to 24 years	1,623	1,909	13.9	15.2	16.1	16.2	15.4	16.5
16 to 19 years	781	945	18.6	20.1	21.3	22.1	20.2	23.1
16 to 17 years	327	371	19.7	20.8	24.5	26.1	21.4	26.1
18 to 19 years	444	564	17.7	19.6	19.4	20.6	19.7	22.2
20 to 24 years	842	964	11.3	12.6	13.3	12.9	12.9	12.9
25 years and over	2,032	2,730	5.8	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.4
25 to 54 years	1,796	2,360	6.1	7.6	7.7	8.0	7.6	7.7
55 years and over	226	369	3.7	4.3	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.0

Table A-9. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	June 1982	July 1982	July 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	23,270	23,761	23,795	23,270	23,535	23,596	23,777	23,761	23,795
Civilian labor force	14,062	14,201	14,553	13,539	13,810	13,768	14,007	13,967	14,027
Participation rate	63.1	62.9	63.8	60.8	61.3	60.9	61.9	61.3	61.5
Employed	11,975	11,619	11,695	11,672	11,510	11,496	11,669	11,580	11,504
Unemployed	2,087	2,582	2,858	1,867	2,299	2,272	2,339	2,387	2,523
Unemployment rate	14.7	18.2	18.3	13.8	16.6	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.3

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	July 1981	July 1982	July 1981	July 1982	July 1981	July 1982	July 1981	July 1982	July 1981	July 1982
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,560	8,695	8,151	8,304	7,753	7,523	398	681	4.9	8.2
25 to 39 years	7,319	7,429	7,070	6,934	6,708	6,328	367	606	5.2	8.9
25 to 29 years	1,978	1,802	1,809	1,732	1,290	963	99	169	7.1	10.9
30 to 34 years	2,313	2,017	2,223	2,001	2,076	1,762	147	239	6.6	8.2
35 to 39 years	3,028	3,610	3,063	3,201	3,342	3,703	121	198	3.9	5.8
40 years and over	1,241	1,266	1,076	1,370	1,045	1,295	31	75	2.9	5.5
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	17,260	18,264	16,303	17,395	15,350	15,761	953	1,634	5.8	9.3
25 to 29 years	7,873	8,186	7,437	7,768	6,981	6,885	456	883	6.1	11.1
30 to 34 years	5,530	5,987	5,262	5,715	4,913	5,239	349	476	6.3	8.3
35 to 39 years	3,857	4,093	3,629	3,882	3,456	3,617	128	265	3.5	6.8

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

Table A-11. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for ten large States

(Numbers in thousands)

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted[1]			Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	June 1982	July 1982	July 1981	Nov. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	18,035	18,367	18,376	18,055	18,269	18,295	18,322	18,367	18,376
Civilian labor force	11,877	12,145	12,136	11,748	11,995	12,065	12,150	12,188	12,209
Employed	10,996	11,008	11,020	10,896	10,865	10,943	10,993	11,033	10,916
Unemployed	882	1,138	1,116	852	1,130	1,122	1,157	1,155	1,287
Unemployment rate	7.4	9.4	10.7	7.3	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.5	10.5
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	7,908	8,178	8,201	7,908	8,107	8,131	8,155	8,178	8,201
Civilian labor force	4,622	4,763	4,854	4,559	4,594	4,665	4,703	4,690	4,769
Employed	4,321	4,395	4,489	4,257	4,187	4,263	4,332	4,339	4,419
Unemployed	301	366	365	282	407	402	371	351	350
Unemployment rate	6.5	7.7	7.5	6.2	8.9	8.7	7.9	7.5	7.3
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	8,505	8,556	8,558	8,505	8,544	8,548	8,552	8,556	8,558
Civilian labor force	5,681	5,708	5,759	5,598	5,595	5,631	5,611	5,638	5,671
Employed	5,245	5,038	5,057	5,168	5,068	5,063	4,996	5,003	4,975
Unemployed	436	670	702	430	527	568	617	635	696
Unemployment rate	7.7	11.7	12.2	7.7	9.4	10.4	11.0	11.3	12.3
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	4,660	4,690	4,696	4,660	4,678	4,682	4,686	4,690	4,696
Civilian labor force	3,003	3,050	3,108	2,959	2,987	2,997	3,039	3,016	3,066
Employed	2,805	2,775	2,809	2,767	2,768	2,743	2,775	2,751	2,775
Unemployed	198	275	299	192	219	254	264	265	291
Unemployment rate	6.6	9.0	9.6	6.5	7.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.5
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	6,776	6,786	6,786	6,776	6,786	6,786	6,785	6,786	6,786
Civilian labor force	4,602	4,338	4,606	4,333	4,289	4,265	4,328	4,260	4,333
Employed	3,875	3,718	3,757	3,836	3,597	3,625	3,711	3,655	3,709
Unemployed	727	620	848	497	692	640	617	613	624
Unemployment rate	15.8	14.3	14.7	11.5	16.1	15.0	14.3	14.4	14.4
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	5,660	5,699	5,703	5,660	5,685	5,690	5,696	5,699	5,703
Civilian labor force	3,636	3,667	3,711	3,553	3,624	3,655	3,689	3,619	3,629
Employed	3,369	3,353	3,399	3,336	3,305	3,320	3,366	3,323	3,339
Unemployed	267	314	312	217	319	335	361	296	289
Unemployment rate	6.8	8.6	8.4	6.1	8.8	9.2	9.2	8.2	8.0
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	13,601	13,697	13,704	13,601	13,676	13,683	13,691	13,697	13,704
Civilian labor force	8,192	8,128	8,244	7,989	8,071	7,995	8,101	8,061	8,060
Employed	7,555	7,434	7,544	7,395	7,412	7,367	7,439	7,371	7,381
Unemployed	637	695	700	594	659	648	662	710	659
Unemployment rate	7.8	8.5	8.5	7.4	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.8	8.2
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	8,012	8,036	8,038	8,012	8,033	8,034	8,036	8,036	8,038
Civilian labor force	5,221	5,251	5,261	5,181	5,088	5,136	5,108	5,201	5,128
Employed	4,726	4,607	4,616	4,660	4,480	4,498	4,512	4,563	4,522
Unemployed	495	643	646	481	608	638	596	638	606
Unemployment rate	9.5	12.3	12.2	9.0	11.8	12.4	11.7	12.3	11.9
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	9,096	9,166	9,167	9,096	9,136	9,137	9,161	9,166	9,167
Civilian labor force	5,587	5,457	5,585	5,498	5,415	5,465	5,471	5,396	5,492
Employed	5,143	4,894	4,989	5,049	4,866	4,896	4,903	4,870	4,898
Unemployed	455	563	596	449	549	569	568	526	594
Unemployment rate	8.1	10.3	10.7	8.2	10.1	10.3	10.4	9.7	10.8
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	10,566	10,669	10,695	10,566	10,791	10,817	10,844	10,669	10,695
Civilian labor force	7,162	7,400	7,394	7,060	7,333	7,302	7,319	7,338	7,333
Employed	6,750	6,828	6,851	6,697	6,901	6,831	6,866	6,826	6,803
Unemployed	391	572	542	363	434	471	469	514	540
Unemployment rate	5.5	7.7	7.3	5.1	5.9	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.3

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] These are the Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p	July 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p
Total	91,107	90,455	90,196	89,539	91,396	90,334	90,083	90,186	89,960	89,093
Goods-producing	25,065	24,192	24,269	23,998	25,718	24,450	24,289	24,255	23,992	23,670
Mining	1,186	1,153	1,142	1,126	1,160	1,197	1,182	1,152	1,121	1,107
Construction	4,415	3,996	4,092	4,152	4,175	3,924	3,930	3,980	3,942	3,932
Manufacturing	20,266	19,043	19,035	18,720	20,379	19,329	19,169	19,119	18,929	18,639
Production workers	14,043	13,956	13,968	13,671	14,213	13,179	13,042	13,089	12,868	12,618
Durable goods	12,179	11,218	11,271	11,070	12,266	11,490	11,375	11,333	11,205	11,107
Production workers	8,339	7,589	7,610	7,342	8,439	7,605	7,576	7,552	7,458	7,427
Lumber and wood products	695.9	615.6	626.9	629.1	603	607	615	617	616	617
Furniture and fixtures	462.3	420.6	441.1	432.0	470	446	443	443	444	445
Stone, clay, and glass products	654.2	587.9	582.6	585.3	604	590	584	586	580	576
Primary metal products	1,128.6	948.2	926.5	919.0	1,132	1,007	970	965	926	922
Fabricated metal products	1,592.6	1,464.0	1,460.2	1,428.1	1,617	1,496	1,481	1,472	1,450	1,448
Machinery, except electrical	2,512.2	2,372.7	2,323.6	2,260.7	2,527	2,419	2,389	2,377	2,317	2,274
Electric and electronic equipment	2,096.0	2,025.5	2,033.2	2,009.2	2,112	2,038	2,034	2,024	2,027	2,025
Transportation equipment	1,897.0	1,750.9	1,751.6	1,731.5	1,825	1,776	1,760	1,755	1,706	1,756
Instruments and related products	731.2	711.2	710.9	705.9	721	710	710	712	709	706
Miscellaneous manufacturing	887.5	388.6	389.6	376.7	610	397	392	390	386	387
Nondurable goods	8,087	7,729	7,764	7,692	8,113	7,839	7,794	7,783	7,724	7,682
Production workers	5,713	5,600	5,628	5,329	5,773	5,494	5,466	5,455	5,410	5,381
Food and kindred products	1,703.0	1,602.0	1,627.0	1,645.3	1,670	1,650	1,643	1,652	1,638	1,631
Tobacco manufactures	65.3	61.1	63.6	66.7	70	68	67	67	67	69
Textile mill products	819.6	757.9	782.0	730.3	835	780	772	750	730	744
Apparel and other textile products	1,210.2	1,171.6	1,182.2	1,116.5	1,255	1,186	1,165	1,165	1,162	1,150
Paper and allied products	691.0	660.1	664.4	655.5	691	668	669	661	656	655
Printing and publishing	1,264.0	1,271.6	1,269.1	1,259.7	1,260	1,276	1,276	1,276	1,260	1,263
Chemicals and allied products	1,116.7	1,078.7	1,082.6	1,075.2	1,110	1,088	1,082	1,079	1,072	1,069
Petroleum and coal products	221.1	206.8	206.1	207.9	217	207	206	207	205	206
Rubber and misc. plastics products	728.0	705.3	705.0	699.6	750	703	706	708	705	705
Leather and leather products	220.4	212.8	216.9	196.1	229	213	214	211	210	206
Service-producing	65,262	66,263	66,327	65,541	65,678	65,884	65,794	65,911	65,868	65,965
Transportation and public utilities	5,181	5,096	5,117	5,068	5,160	5,100	5,098	5,101	5,081	5,054
Wholesale and retail trade	20,600	20,625	20,680	20,614	20,639	20,655	20,584	20,652	20,602	20,629
Wholesale trade	5,201	5,230	5,239	5,216	5,275	5,336	5,333	5,331	5,307	5,298
Retail trade	15,299	15,396	15,361	15,398	15,365	15,319	15,251	15,321	15,295	15,331
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,276	5,302	5,310	5,326	5,311	5,336	5,333	5,342	5,356	5,353
Services	18,771	19,039	19,104	19,219	18,613	18,989	18,929	18,963	19,012	19,060
Government	15,336	16,160	15,956	15,314	15,969	15,859	15,852	15,853	15,817	15,869
Federal government	2,833	2,733	3,786	2,806	2,775	2,730	2,730	2,728	2,728	2,760
State and local government	12,501	13,427	12,170	12,508	13,194	13,133	13,122	13,125	13,078	13,102

p = preliminary.

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p	July 1981	Aug. 1982	Sept. 1982	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p
Total private	35.6	34.8	35.0	35.2	35.3	34.9	34.9	35.0	34.8	34.9
Mining	43.6	42.6	42.7	43.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.8	37.5	37.5	38.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	39.6	39.0	39.3	39.5	40.0	39.0	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.3
Overtime hours	3.8	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4
Durable goods	40.0	39.5	39.8	39.2	40.3	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.7
Overtime hours	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2
Lumber and wood products	38.7	38.5	39.0	39.3	38.7	37.6	37.6	38.5	38.5	38.2
Furniture and fixtures	37.8	37.2	37.9	37.1	38.6	37.2	37.4	37.5	37.8	37.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.8	40.8	40.2	40.8	40.6
Primary metal products	40.2	38.3	38.9	38.5	40.7	38.8	38.5	38.5	38.9	38.9
Fabricated metal products	39.9	39.6	39.6	38.9	40.5	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.5
Machinery, except electrical	40.5	39.7	39.8	39.3	41.2	40.2	40.1	39.8	39.8	40.0
Electric and electronic equipment	39.7	39.2	39.5	39.1	40.0	39.4	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.8
Transportation equipment	40.8	41.1	41.6	40.7	41.2	40.4	41.1	41.1	41.6	41.1
Instruments and related products	39.9	40.1	40.3	39.4	40.5	39.9	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.5	38.5	38.5	38.1	39.0	38.6	38.5	38.7	38.5	38.6
Nondurable goods	39.1	38.4	38.7	38.6	39.2	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.6
Overtime hours	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
Food and kindred products	39.6	39.4	39.5	39.6	39.5	39.5	39.6	39.6	39.5	39.5
Tobacco manufactures	38.0	37.2	38.2	38.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	39.6	39.0	38.2	37.6	40.1	37.6	37.7	37.9	37.9	38.1
Apparel and other textile products	36.0	36.0	35.5	35.3	35.6	35.0	34.7	34.8	35.1	35.1
Paper and allied products	42.4	41.5	42.0	41.9	42.7	41.8	42.1	41.8	42.0	42.2
Printing and publishing	37.3	36.7	36.8	36.8	37.3	37.1	37.1	36.8	37.0	36.9
Chemicals and allied products	41.5	40.8	41.0	40.8	41.7	40.7	40.7	41.0	41.1	41.0
Petroleum and coal products	42.7	43.9	44.1	43.9	43.1	43.5	44.0	44.1	44.0	43.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	39.9	39.7	40.1	39.6	40.2	39.6	39.8	39.9	40.1	40.2
Leather and leather products	34.5	36.9	36.8	35.5	36.0	35.8	35.6	35.6	35.8	35.5
Transportation and public utilities	39.7	39.0	39.1	39.1	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	33.8	31.9	32.2	32.4	33.3	31.9	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.9
Wholesale trade	38.8	38.9	38.8	38.8	38.6	38.9	38.3	38.5	38.4	38.4
Retail trade	30.9	29.8	30.1	30.7	30.1	29.8	29.8	30.0	29.8	29.9
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.3	36.3	36.1	36.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	33.1	32.5	32.7	33.1	33.6	32.6	32.7	33.7	33.6	33.6

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	July 1981	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p	July 1981	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p
Total private	$7.20	$7.63	$7.63	$7.67	$257.76	$265.52	$267.05	$269.98
Seasonally adjusted	7.27	7.65	7.66	7.70	256.63	267.75	266.57	268.73
Mining	10.09	10.66	10.82	10.86	439.92	456.12	462.01	466.98
Construction	10.79	11.46	11.41	11.52	407.86	429.75	427.88	437.76
Manufacturing	8.02	8.45	8.50	8.55	317.59	329.55	334.05	332.60
Durable goods	8.57	9.01	9.06	9.10	342.80	355.90	360.59	356.72
Lumber and wood products	7.15	7.41	7.54	7.62	276.71	285.29	294.06	291.85
Furniture and fixtures	5.92	6.23	6.30	6.34	223.78	231.76	238.77	235.21
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.40	8.80	8.86	8.92	342.72	355.52	361.49	362.15
Primary metal products	10.78	11.23	11.32	11.42	434.83	430.11	440.35	438.67
Fabricated metal products	8.21	8.79	8.82	8.83	327.56	346.33	349.27	343.49
Machinery, except electrical	8.83	9.26	9.28	9.34	357.62	367.62	369.34	367.06
Electric and electronic equipment	7.65	8.05	8.11	8.17	303.71	315.56	320.35	319.45
Transportation equipment	10.44	11.00	11.26	11.20	425.95	455.39	465.92	455.84
Instruments and related products	7.43	8.16	8.22	8.26	296.46	327.22	330.44	325.
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.97	6.38	6.41	6.41	229.85	245.63	246.79	246..
Nondurable goods	7.22	7.66	7.71	7.78	282.38	294.14	298.38	300.31
Food and kindred products	7.45	7.92	7.91	7.91	295.02	313.05	312.45	313.24
Tobacco manufactures	9.46	9.93	10.39	10.57	365.16	389.48	397.98	387.92
Textile mill products	5.50	5.79	5.80	5.81	217.80	219.44	221.56	218.46
Apparel and other textile products	4.92	5.16	5.18	5.17	177.12	180.0[illegible]	183.09	182.50
Paper and allied products	8.73	9.14	9.27	9.40	370.15	379.3[illegible]	389.34	393.86
Printing and publishing	8.20	8.61	8.68	8.74	305.04	315.9[illegible]	319.42	321.63
Chemicals and allied products	9.16	9.83	9.95	10.04	380.14	401.06	407.95	409.63
Petroleum and coal products	11.43	12.52	12.52	12.51	499.49	549.63	552.13	549.19
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.18	7.56	7.65	7.70	286.48	300.13	306.77	304.92
Leather and leather products	4.97	5.32	5.36	5.32	181.41	191.52	197.25	188.86
Transportation and public utilities	9.67	10.17	10.19	10.24	383.90	398.60	398.43	400.38
Wholesale and retail trade	5.91	6.20	6.19	6.20	193.05	197.78	199.32	202.12
Wholesale trade	7.58	8.03	8.00	8.07	294.10	308.35	308.80	311.50
Retail trade	5.24	5.47	5.47	5.46	161.92	163.01	166.65	167.62
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.28	6.77	6.69	6.75	227.96	245.75	241.51	245.03
Services	6.34	6.85	6.82	6.88	209.85	222.63	223.01	227.73

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	July 1981	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p	Percent change from: July 1981–July 1982	July 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p	Percent change from: June 1982–July 1982
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	138.8	147.4	147.5	148.4	6.9	139.1	145.6	146.3	147.7	148.0	148.7	0.4
Constant (1977) dollars	91.7	93.4	92.3	N.A.	(2)	92.2	93.3	93.7	93.7	93.0	N.A.	(3)
Mining	149.0	156.8	159.6	160.5	7.7	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	132.3	139.3	139.2	140.5	6.2	132.2	138.1	138.7	139.9	139.7	140.3	.5
Manufacturing	142.3	151.5	152.4	153.3	7.7	142.4	149.9	150.8	151.8	152.5	153.3	.5
Transportation and public utilities	138.5	147.2	147.2	147.4	6.4	139.0	146.3	146.9	148.2	149.0	148.0	-.7
Wholesale and retail trade	138.2	145.2	144.8	145.1	5.0	138.4	142.8	143.7	145.1	145.2	145.3	.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	137.5	147.9	146.5	147.8	7.4	137.8	143.8	144.9	148.0	146.8	148.1	.9
Services	136.4	146.5	146.3	147.9	8.3	137.4	143.9	145.1	146.5	147.1	148.8	1.1

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was .1 from June 1981 to June 1982, the latest month available.
3 Percent change was -.8 from May 1982 to June 1982, the latest month available.
4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	July 1981	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p	July 1981	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982 p	July 1982 p
Total private	110.1	105.2	106.4	106.4	108.8	105.6	105.2	105.7	106.9	105.0
Goods-producing	102.6	92.8	93.8	92.0	102.6	93.9	93.0	93.3	92.0	91.9
Mining	131.6	132.3	130.1	128.9	140.4	142.6	138.8	133.6	127.2	127.8
Construction	118.8	106.9	107.9	111.4	108.8	101.1	100.1	104.5	101.2	102.0
Manufacturing	97.6	88.7	89.3	86.5	99.7	90.3	89.3	89.2	88.6	88.3
Durable goods	97.8	87.4	87.7	84.5	100.3	89.1	87.8	87.8	86.9	86.7
Lumber and wood products	91.8	79.3	82.5	81.3	89.8	76.1	77.6	79.5	79.5	79.4
Furniture and fixtures	94.4	86.6	88.6	84.9	99.7	88.3	87.8	88.1	89.0	89.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.8	81.7	83.4	81.5	92.0	81.1	80.2	81.1	80.6	80.3
Primary metal products	91.8	70.9	70.9	69.0	93.3	77.1	73.6	71.0	70.2	70.0
Fabricated metal products	95.4	84.8	85.1	81.3	98.7	87.0	85.8	85.5	84.2	84.3
Machinery, except electrical	108.4	97.6	95.1	90.3	111.7	101.5	99.2	98.0	94.9	92.9
Electric and electronic equipment	104.3	97.3	98.2	95.5	107.8	98.6	97.8	98.0	97.9	98.7
Transportation equipment	89.7	82.8	83.1	79.8	93.6	81.7	81.4	82.3	82.8	83.1
Instruments and related products	112.4	107.9	108.7	105.2	114.6	108.5	107.6	108.5	107.7	107.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing	89.2	83.6	84.2	80.1	93.7	86.2	84.2	84.6	83.3	83.8
Nondurable goods	97.4	90.5	91.7	89.5	98.6	92.0	91.5	91.4	91.0	90.5
Food and kindred products	100.0	92.1	94.8	96.2	98.2	96.8	95.5	96.2	95.5	94.3
Tobacco manufactures	89.3	80.6	85.4	78.2	101.7	93.6	89.6	88.7	91.3	87.8
Textile mill products	87.8	76.9	75.9	73.2	90.8	76.5	78.0	77.0	74.9	75.9
Apparel and other textile products	92.7	86.2	88.5	82.7	95.3	87.7	85.3	85.3	85.9	84.8
Paper and allied products	99.4	91.9	93.6	92.4	100.1	93.9	94.0	92.8	92.5	92.9
Printing and publishing	105.6	105.2	104.8	103.6	106.8	106.7	106.2	105.5	105.5	104.8
Chemicals and allied products	102.2	95.7	96.0	94.8	102.2	96.4	95.3	95.7	95.1	94.9
Petroleum and coal products	108.3	96.4	98.3	97.5	104.5	96.1	96.5	96.7	95.7	93.4
Rubber and misc. plastics products	99.3	93.8	95.5	92.1	103.3	92.3	94.0	94.6	95.3	95.9
Leather and leather products	87.4	80.1	82.4	72.1	91.2	79.5	79.5	78.1	78.1	75.7
Service-producing	114.2	112.0	113.4	114.3	112.1	112.0	111.9	112.5	112.0	112.2
Transportation and public utilities	106.7	102.1	103.2	102.2	105.8	103.3	102.8	102.6	101.9	101.5
Wholesale and retail trade	108.6	105.8	107.0	107.9	106.7	105.9	105.5	106.5	105.8	106.0
Wholesale trade	113.2	109.7	110.7	110.1	112.3	110.2	109.5	110.3	109.9	109.2
Retail trade	106.9	104.3	105.5	107.1	106.6	104.2	103.9	105.1	104.2	104.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119.5	117.3	118.5	119.6	117.6	117.1	117.0	117.9	117.5	117.8
Services	122.2	121.5	123.3	124.9	119.4	121.1	121.5	121.8	121.7	121.8

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1979				
January	64.2	68.5	72.3	73.7
February	61.6	68.3	71.0	70.4
March	65.6	65.1	68.8	69.1
April	51.6	65.9	63.7	65.6
May	61.8	62.1	59.4	59.7
June	62.4	63.4	53.5	57.3
July	54.3	53.2	58.1	57.5
August	53.5	48.4	49.2	55.9
September	48.9	53.8	49.7	52.2
October	61.8	51.6	51.6	46.0
November	50.3	54.0	51.6	39.8
December	51.1	51.1	47.6	35.5
1980				
January	53.8	50.0	39.8	30.9
February	48.9	47.0	34.1	32.3
March	49.2	35.2	29.3	32.8
April	29.0	28.8	23.1	33.9
May	32.8	23.1	26.6	31.7
June	29.6	28.2	28.8	32.3
July	35.2	34.1	35.8	31.7
August	64.0	51.6	44.1	33.9
September	61.0	69.1	59.1	33.9
October	62.6	67.2	71.2	39.5
November	59.4	64.2	64.0	50.8
December	54.6	58.9	61.0	62.6
1981				
January	56.7	53.5	64.8	73.9
February	48.7	52.2	65.9	71.0
March	51.1	60.2	67.2	70.4
April	68.3	70.2	69.7	62.1
May	65.3	70.4	67.2	50.0
June	56.0	65.9	67.5	43.3
July	59.9	59.4	51.3	35.2
August	50.3	57.0	39.0	33.6
September	50.3	40.1	33.9	31.5
October	34.7	30.6	30.1	27.2
November	28.2	26.3	27.7	27.7
December	31.2	23.4	24.2	26.3p
1982				
January	32.5	28.0	21.8	21.5p
February	42.5	31.2	27.4	
March	35.8	33.6	28.8p	
April	40.9	37.1	32.5p	
May	51.1	35.8p		
June	33.9p	36.6p		
July	44.1p			
August				
September				
October				
November				
December				

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.)

Representative REUSS. Thank you, Commissioner Norwood. For an opening statement, Senator Sarbanes.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR SARBANES

Senator SARBANES. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I think the report this morning is absolutely devastating. I think it's imperative for the Reagan administration to recognize what is happening in the country, take off its rosy glasses, face up to the situation, and come to grips with it.

Since this administration has taken office, we've seen unemployment rise to 9.8 percent, the highest in our Nation's history since the Great Depression, before World War II. The mortgage delinquency rate is up 50 percent. The utilization of plant and equipment is down below 70 percent—69.3 percent. Auto sales have fallen from an annual rate of 7 million to well under 5 million.

The headlines in the papers only this week say that domestic auto sales have had their worst July in 18 years. Business failures have almost doubled. Housing starts are now below 1 million. Mr. Chairman, this past Sunday in the Washington Post, we had a series of quotations from Secretary Regan which I want to quote just a few of, because I think they underscore the constant failure of the administration to come to grips with what's transpiring in the economy.

February 1981, when he first came in, Secretary Regan said: "The unemployment rate is expected to decline steadily from 7.8 percent in the current year to less than 5.7 percent in 1986." Decline steadily? Instead, it has risen steadily and it's now at 9.8 percent.

August 1981: "Our deficit will be about $45 billion in 1982 and we will be aiming for a balanced budget later."

September 1981: "This Administration has done its job. It has provided just what American industry said it needed to transform our economy." Yet, I must stand here today and ask, Where is the business response? Where are the expansion plans? It's like dropping a coin down a well. All I'm hearing is an empty clink.

October 31, 1981: "The current recession will be mild, its end certain and swift. 1982 and subsequent years will show vigorous, perhaps unprecedented, economic growth."

And February 3, 1982, earlier this year—this is my final quote from Secretary of the Treasury Regan, the administration's chief economic policymaker: "I think the economy is going to come roaring back in the late spring." I want to repeat that: "I think the economy is going to come roaring back in the late spring. I think we will see recovery in the stock market and homebuilding and I think that we will see continuing relief on inflation and interest rates."

The statistics that Commissioner Norwood is reporting this morning reflect real human misery that's occurring all across the country. The unemployment rates in my State have hit an unprecedented high. We are now confronted with people losing their unemployment benefits. Businesses that were going concerns for years are going bankrupt.

The administration must recognize what's occurring and alter its policies in order to address this economic crisis, unparalleled since our experience in the Great Depression.

Representative REUSS. Thank you. Senator Kennedy.

Senator KENNEDY. I want to thank my colleagues for yielding. Ms. Norwood, in the material that you made available to us in the 10 States which are reviewed, we find that unemployment in California has in the last month increased from 9.5 to 10.5, 1 percent; Illinois, 1 percent; my own State of Massachusetts, 0.7 of 1 percent, which is an additional 30,000 workers. We are now close to some 300,000 unemployed in my State of Massachusetts. Pennsylvania, 1.1 percent.

All the major industrial States are the ones that are showing a very significant increase in unemployment. This rise in unemployment is a clear reflection of the decline in the manufacturing capacity, for the most part, of those States and of our country.

This is, at least I know in my own State of Massachusetts, really a direct result of the high interest rate policy of this administration, which is effectively choking the economy of this Nation. And I'm just wondering what observations you would make for us before this committee on the significant increases in unemployment that we have seen in the major industrial areas, which are really, in many respects, in terms of the production of steel, automobiles, as well as the small businesses, the backbone of an industrial country and are absolutely vital to our own security.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, Senator Kennedy, as you quite rightly point out, the durable manufacturing sector has suffered in the current recession. I think one of the interesting points, of course, is that there are vast differences when one compares unemployment in particular areas of the country. There are some States with very severe situations and there are other States which are not suffering as much and that is basically because the economic downturn has been rather sharply focused by industry.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, I know that you're not in the position of predicting what's going to happen in the future, in spite of all of the efforts of the members of this committee time in and time out to try and get some idea as to what the future may bring.

But I think that there are certain observations that we can make at the present time. Some have been made by my colleagues before me. And that is, the vast under-utilization of plant capacity in this Nation. I was talking yesterday with one of the important writers for Business Week magazine who stated that, with this dramatic under-utilization of plant capacity, interest rates could come down 4 or 5 points and we would begin to energize the American economy and at least in the studies that he has done for one of the most important magazines in this country that are concerned about the business affairs, thinks before we would ever get any kind of beginning of ripple increase in inflation, we're 3 of 4 years away.

And he was pointing out to me the tragedy of this administration's high interest rate policy in terms of the under-utilization of plant capacity, which, in other words, is transferred in this hearing this morning to a loss of jobs and loss of opportunity.

The investment in plant and equipment is down to less than one-quarter of 1981 levels. And we get the auto sales off again in the second quarter.

Taking those as facts, aren't we really saying to this committee that that line that's on that chart over there is going to continue to go into an upward direction in a significant way?

Ms. NORWOOD. I think that there are two points that could be made about that, Senator Kennedy. As I indicated in my statement, we are having a somewhat different focus of employment declines in the manufacturing sector now. We do have some stability in the payrolls of some industries. Of course, they have declined considerably since last July, but over the last several months, they have held relatively steady, and we are now seeing some further declines, particularly in oil and gas extraction, and a perhaps related decline in machinery.

The other point, of course, is that, as we all know, as the economy moves into recovery, unemployment tends to lag that recovery because employers tend to wait to be certain what is happening to the economy before they add additional workers to their payrolls. And they tend to add hours before they add new employees.

Senator KENNEDY. Can you give us any favorable indicators that show that the economy is turning around?

Ms. NORWOOD. We are here to report to you on the employment situation. The employment data are really not the data which are the leading factors in determining the health of the economy. The gross national product is perhaps more important—industrial production orders and so on.

Insofar as the employment situation is concerned, we do have very high rates of unemployment. We do have some stability in employment. On the other hand, I think the weakness in manufacturing, at least in some sectors of the manufacturing industries, is still with us.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, you would have to say that the employment figures are one of the key indicators of the economy, certainly if a person lost his job.

Ms. NORWOOD. Of course.

Senator KENNEDY. They're not as interested in what the M_1 rate is if they've just gotten a pink slip. That's a leading cutting indicator for millions of Americans.

I just have a final two questions. First of all, was anyone in the administration on their phone to you this morning, given the increase in unemployment, and asked you to come on over and brief him or her so that they may make a recommendation to the Congress that we ought to do something on unemployment compensation?

Ms. NORWOOD. No, sir. However, I should point out that early this morning, when the data became public, all of the tables and comprehensive set of information was provided to the economists in the Department of Labor, in the Treasury and in the Council of Economic Advisers, and I'm certain that they're working on it.

Senator KENNEDY. Well, I hope you're certain. Their attitude before the committee, before the Congress as recently as 2 weeks ago—the one issue of the extension of unemployment compensation, they talked about as being inequitable, ill-timed, and costly.

It's nice that the tables are bucked over to the various agencies of Government. But it would seem to me that every Member knows—on the Joint Economic Committee and in the Congress—that you appear here before the committee on this day, as you have monthly, and you're going to have the figures. And for an administration that should be concerned about the condition of working men and women of this country, they should certainly want to talk to you about the implications of these findings if they were really concerned about what's happening to working men and women of this country.

Finally, Ms. Norwood, can you tell us how many of those in unemployment are losing their benefits monthly? I think it was 40,000 a month last month. Is that about the figure at the present time? The ones that are going, the working men and women who, in many instances, have worked 10, 20, 30 years, now on unemployment compensation, seeing those benefits expire, and under this administration, are required to go on welfare.

Ms. NORWOOD. About 130,000 exhausted extended benefits.

Senator KENNEDY. 130,000 a month?

Ms. NORWOOD. In May. That is the most recent data we have.

Senator KENNEDY. 130,000.

Ms. NORWOOD. For the month of May. In addition, 340,000 exhausted regular benefits, and some, but not all of these persons, moved into extended benefit programs.

Senator KENNEDY. These are men and women who have paid into this program and have been working, in many instances, over the course of their lifetime, and are finding out that these unemployment compensation benefits which they have paid into have expired and now, in this economic policy, they are required to go on the dole.

Some economic policy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Representative REUSS. Thank you. Commissioner Norwood, looking at the chart which indicates that from the time that President Reagan's economic program was put in place in July 1981, unemployment has risen very sharply and very steadily, with one exception—during last January, it declined by three-tenths of 1 percentage point. That's the only time that there has been a check in the increased rate of growth in unemployment.

Does that January 1982 decline indicate that the administration was doing something right and was coming to grips with unemployment? Or does it simply indicate that because of the very cruel, cold weather of last January, people were unable to get out and look for work and people were unable to get down to the unemployment offices to register?

Which of those two hypotheses is closer to the truth?

Ms. NORWOOD. The month of January is generally the period of lowest employment in the year. The spring and summer months are periods when employment is seasonally somewhat higher.

This January we had very bad weather and we had the usual seasonal declines as well. And I think the two together are responsible for some of the decline.

Representative REUSS. Thank you. In your statement, you point out that during July, the average duration of unemployment de-

clined. Well, that sounds as if it might be the one ray of good news that is observable. Is it good news?

Ms. NORWOOD. As you know, the average duration is just that; it is an average. It tends to lag in a period of recovery. And it goes down when more people lose their jobs because the number of newly unemployed is added into the average.

Representative REUSS. In all recessions that we've had in this country since World War II, going back 35 years or more, real GNP rose at an annual rate of more than 8 percent in the two quarters following the trough of the recession. According to the most recent private forecasts that we've gotten, real GNP, in the last two quarters of this year, 1982, will grow at only 2.8 and 3.8 percent.

Based on past experience, how strong a rate of growth is needed to bring unemployment down? And if the rate of growth is only on the order of what I've just indicated, how much change in unemployment would you expect to take place?

Ms. NORWOOD. In general, after very severe recessions in the past, we have had very vigorous recoveries. In a way, the steeper the recession, the more vigorous the recovery. But there are a lot of conditions that are different in the current period. In particular, inventories are very low largely because of the cost of financing those inventories and we may have some structural changes going on. But basically, the response to the specific question would be that it depends in part upon what happens to the labor force and to population growth, because, as you know, just to stay even, we have to create jobs.

Representative REUSS. And so the low growth expectations under the Reagan program for the last half of 1982 don't augur well for a sharp recovery in unemployment. Is that not a fact, based on past experience?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't think that one can read causality into that. Clearly, as the economy moves into a recovery, we would like to see as much pickup in employment as is needed. Because of the population growth and the labor force changes, an increase in employment may not reduce the number of unemployed.

Representative REUSS. In answer to Senator Kennedy's questioning, you responded with respect to the situation of the State of Massachusetts. I, of course, am interested in my own State of Wisconsin. I understand that that is not included in your list because you only, and I can understand why you feel you have to do it, take the 10 largest States, which does not include Wisconsin. Is that the reason why Wisconsin isn't on the list?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative REUSS. The latest figures I have, and perhaps you and your associate could confirm what I'm saying, is that for May 1982, the most recent month we have, unemployment in Wisconsin was 9.7 percent, up from 7.3 percent a year earlier, almost a one-third increase in the number of unemployed.

Is that correct?

Mr. PLEWES. Mr. Chairman, that's correct. It went up from 7.3 to 9.7.

Representative REUSS. Correct and sad. Congressman Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I want to say at the outset that I have enormous respect for the Office of the

President. I have enormous respect for it. I do not respect this administration, except in one regard: It has an uncanny ability of coining smooth phrases to cover bad situations. The latest one is called the turning zone. Each week we get another one of these slick phrases. I am waiting for them to come up with the twilight zone next to cover up their mistakes.

In this turning zone that the administration alleges exists, I want you to give me some idea about the people who are experiencing periods of unemployment. You will recall last month you reported that 23.4 million people, almost 20 percent of the labor force, experienced at least one spell of unemployment in 1981. Of course, for black workers it was particularly high—30.5 percent experienced some unemployment.

If unemployment stays at its present level, and it's going higher because of these stupid policies, approximately how many people will have experienced some spell of unemployment in 1982?

Ms. NORWOOD. People flow into and out of unemployment and, in fact, the 23.4 million figure you're quoting shows quite clearly that many spells of unemployment are relatively short. In general, our data from the past show that anywhere from 2½ to perhaps 3½ or 4 times the number unemployed in a particular month will experience some unemployment during the year. They may be unemployed for very short spells.

Representative MITCHELL. But you were able to give a figure in your special release that indicated that 20 percent of the labor force experienced some unemployment in 1981.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Representative MITCHELL. Based on this horrendous 9.8 percent, would you be able to give a figure, a projection, for 1982 using the same criteria that you used for 1981?

Ms. NORWOOD. In 1981, about 2.8 times the average monthly number experienced the spell of unemployment.

Representative MITCHELL. That is 1981.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. And the average number of unemployed was 8.3 million.

Representative MITCHELL. Would you apply that same figure—2.1 percent, whatever it was for 1982?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, if we have 10 million and you multiplied it by 2.8, you would have a somewhat higher number, 28 million.

Representative MITCHELL. All right. That is all I wanted to hear. Because of these policies, more people will experience spells of unemployment in 1982 than during 1981.

Ms. NORWOOD. If the conditions of the past held.

Representative MITCHELL. Yes, if the rate remains where it is.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right. Those are two very "iffy" statements, Congressman Mitchell.

Representative MITCHELL. I know. The Bethlehem Steel Co. is an employer in my area, which normally provides an enormous number of jobs for people who live in the Baltimore metropolitan area. As I understand it, the steel industry is especially slack in this depression. I am going to stop calling it a recession. It is a depression. I think we just have to face that—operating at about 45 percent of capacity.

Do you have the overall unemployment rate for steelworkers in this country?

Ms. NORWOOD. We don't have it with us, but we could try to provide it for the record. In general, in our release, we handle data at a somewhat higher level of aggregation—primary metals.

Representative MITCHELL. I wish you would provide the unemployment rate for workers in the steel industry.

Ms. NORWOOD. We'd be glad to.

Representative MITCHELL. Some persons in the administration are saying that these unemployed steelworkers are finding jobs in other areas. I do not believe that is true. Would you take a look at what the unemployment rate is in the steel industry? And if you can, can you give me an idea of how many of these unemployed steelworkers have really found jobs in other industries.

Ms. NORWOOD. That's a very difficult thing to do, Congressman Mitchell. Perhaps Mr. Plewes could explain to you the problem of the industry of last job.

Mr. PLEWES. Mr. Chairman, in our household survey, we ask people about their work experience to probe the conditions of their unemployment. We ask the unemployed what the industry of their last job was. And so when we get a steelworker rate or an automobile worker rate, these rates are for persons whose last job was in the steel or automobile industry. The analysis, however, is a little bit tricky. For example, the rate for automobile workers, which I do trace, has gone down in recent months from about 25 percent in January to 16 percent now. That doesn't necessarily mean that these people have found jobs back in the auto industry. They may have found jobs in other industries or they may have simply withdrawn from the labor force.

We'll provide the data and we will try to analyze it as best we can for you.

Representative MITCHELL. Will you make a stab at it? All that I can say, Mr. Chairman, is that I will look forward to the next slick phrase that comes out of the White House—transition period and now we are in the turning zone. God knows what the next one will be, but it will be catchy because of the PR experts that exist in the White House to cover up the mistakes of the administration.

[The following information was subsequently supplied for the record:]

The additional information requested is as follows: The unemployment rate in the basic steel producing industry was 22.1 percent in the second quarter of 1982; this compares with a jobless rate of 5.0 percent a year earlier.

Representative REUSS. Senator Sarbanes.

Senator SARBANES. Mr. Chairman, I first want to underscore what Congressman Mitchell has said. At some point the administration is going to stop trying to paper it over with rhetoric and face the reality. Now they're talking about a turning zone. They're saying just wait, stay on course. Of course, the course is leading them into disaster.

I quoted the quotes from Secretary Regan. In February, he said, "I think the economy is going to come roaring back in the late spring." In July of this year, he finally said, "I think that we can

and will have a good recovery here in the United States over the next several years. It's exactly on schedule for what we said."

Now what they've been saying for 19 months is that the economy is going to move into a better period and yet we see this line that shows unemployment rising from 7.2 percent last July to 9.8 percent today, the worst since 1940.

Commissioner Norwood, I don't want to ask you to predict ahead because I know your reluctance to do that as a good professional. I want you to look back at the past figures. Has there been a comparable period of hemorrhaging in the economy in the post-World War II period?

Ms. NORWOOD. We've had several periods of rising unemployment. As you know, of course, there seems to be a tendency to start every recession at a higher rate of unemployment. But certainly in the 1973–75 recession, we had periods of continuing upward movement in the unemployment rate.

Senator SARBANES. Isn't it true, though, that in this recession there are more people who have become unemployed than at any past downturn in the post-World War II period?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, that's true. Of course, the labor force is larger.

Senator SARBANES. Isn't it also true that the unemployment rate, the adjusted rate, is much higher today than it has been in any other past postwar downturn?

Ms. NORWOOD. Since World War II?

Senator SARBANES. Since World War II.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. What was the highest figure that we experienced prior to this one?

Ms. NORWOOD. Nine percent in May 1975.

Senator SARBANES. How long did that downturn last?

Ms. NORWOOD. If we look just at unemployment rates rather than at the general business cycle, we seem to have begun somewhere around October–November 1973 and gone on until May 1975. Of course, the recession ended in March 1975, but the unemployment rate continued upward for 2 months, lagging behind the recovery, which frequently happens.

Senator SARBANES. By how much would the GNP have to grow in order to keep the unemployment rate level?

Ms. NORWOOD. I really don't know. There has been a lot of work done on those relationships. They do not seem to be holding as they did in the past.

Senator SARBANES. In the past, what was the figure?

Ms. Norwood. Well, there was generally a 3-percent figure that was used, but conditions have changed considerably and the composition of the labor force has changed a great deal.

Senator SARBANES. I want to pursue that question. Chairman Weidenbaum came before the Banking Committee 2 days before his departure from the Government and made a big to do of the fact that just that morning he had received figures from the Commerce Department showing that the GNP rose 1.7 percent in the second quarter of 1982.

We weren't told that at the same time, adjustments were being made that showed that the GNP had dropped even more than the

previous figures given to us for the first quarter of 1982 and the last quarter of 1981.

But, in any event, would not a 1.7-percent increase in GNP probably be insufficient to maintain a steady unemployment rate?

Ms. NORWOOD. Perhaps so. I really can't comment.

Mr. PLEWES. Senator, the relationship between the rate of growth of GNP and the unemployment rate isn't clear, but there was a fairly steady unemployment rate during the second quarter of 1982.

We have had an increase in the population of working age of over 2 million people in the last 12 months. And we have had an increase in the labor force of 1.8 million people. Employment has not kept even with that increase.

Senator SARBANES. Well, that's right. Everyone tries to explain away these figures—not everyone, but the administration people try to explain away the figures. They say, well, there's an increase in the work force. Yes, there's an increase in the work force. One of the objectives of the economic policy is to provide jobs for young people or others entering the work force.

Are as many people working this month as were working the previous month?

Ms. NORWOOD. Employment held steady. Total employment held steady, after seasonal adjustment.

Senator SARBANES. It's not a positive sign at all. The economy has got to face the challenges now confronting it, amongst which are providing jobs for the young people coming along who are entering the work force.

Ms. NORWOOD. Senator Sarbanes, I think that it's important for me to underscore that the figures I have been giving you are seasonally adjusted. Before seasonal adjustment, total employment rose 850,000. So there were more people employed, but this time of the year, the month of July, generally speaking, the economy grows. And so after seasonal adjustment, it's flat.

Senator SARBANES. The administration quotes unseasonally adjusted when it's advantageous and seasonally adjusted when its advantageous. Now we have consistently used, for good statistical purposes, seasonally adjusted figures. Isn't that the way other countries keep their figures as well?

Ms. NORWOOD. As you know, we publish both not-seasonally adjusted and seasonally adjusted and I think both sets of data are extremely important.

Senator SARBANES. Commissioner Norwood, I'm sorry. I didn't catch your colleague's name.

Ms. NORWOOD. This is Thomas Plewes.

Senator SARBANES. Yes. In effect, what we have is that while GNP in the second quarter of 1982 may have risen 1.7 percent, the unemployment rate actually rose during that period. Is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. It held relatively steady.

Senator SARBANES. It was 9 percent in March and 9.5 percent in June.

Ms. NORWOOD. Oh, I'm sorry. Yes. I was looking at April, May, and June. April, May, and June were relatively stable, 9.4 to 9.5.

Senator SARBANES. I don't want to generalize on the basis of one quarter—but that implies that you need at least a 2-percent growth in GNP just for the unemployment rate not to rise any further, let alone the problem of it dropping.

Ms. NORWOOD. We certainly need growth. I think we can all agree on that. The exact extent, I'm not sure about. As you know, we've had some slowdown in labor force growth and now we are beginning to see a resumption in labor force growth of women, in particular. It is hard to be sure of how much of that will continue.

Senator SARBANES. What percent of the unemployed in this turndown are drawing unemployment benefits?

Ms. NORWOOD. Roughly 40 percent.

Senator SARBANES. And what was the figure in the previous major turndowns in 1974-75?

Ms. NORWOOD. It was considerably higher; well above 50 percent.

Senator SARBANES. It was close to 60, wasn't it?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, 60 to 65 percent, somewhere in there.

Mr. PLEWES. In May 1975.

Senator SARBANES. So in May 1975, of those unemployed, 60 to 65 percent were receiving benefits, and therefore had some income in order to sustain themselves and their families. Currently, 40 percent are receiving unemployment compensation and thereby drawing income from that source to sustain themselves and their families.

Mr. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Representative REUSS. Commissioner Norwood, Mr. Plewes, we're very grateful for your help. Thank you. We will now stand in adjournment.

[Whereupon, at 10:30 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

EMPLOYMENT-UNEMPLOYMENT

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1982

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:40 a.m., in room 6226, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Paul S. Sarbanes (member of the committee) presiding.

Present: Senator Sarbanes.

Also present: Charles H. Bradford, assistant director; and Mary E. Eccles, professional staff member.

OPENING STATEMENT OF SENATOR SARBANES, PRESIDING

Senator SARBANES. The committee will come to order.

Commissioner Norwood, we are pleased to welcome you back. I apologize for the slight delay in opening the hearing.

I'd like to make just a few remarks before we hear from the Commissioner.

As we approach the traditional Labor Day weekend, it is worth remarking on the fact that this holiday, which has such great symbolic importance in the life of our Nation, is now 100 years old. It was first celebrated in 1882, 100 years ago, on the suggestion of a leader of the developing labor movement in this country to pay tribute to the contributions of American working people and to call attention to their efforts to win fair treatment and a chance for a better life.

In 1887, Oregon became the first State to make Labor Day a legal holiday and an act of Congress in 1894 made it a national holiday. Labor Day is, as Franklin Roosevelt observed, a day on which it is natural for us to take account of stock to see where we stand with respect to those vital problems which affect so profoundly the lives and destinies of the Nation's workers.

I would hope that today's hearing on the August unemployment figures, which as we know as set against the past year's increase in unemployment to levels unknown since before World War II, will help to clarify, in President Roosevelt's words, where we stand.

It is appropriate to recall the goal that President Roosevelt defined for working men and women on Labor Day nearly 50 years ago. He said then, "Our aim must be to achieve and maintain a national economy whose factors are so finely balanced that the worker is always sure of a job which will guarantee a living wage."

Commissioner Norwood, I must say that your report this morning, on the eve of Labor Day 1982, does not offer an encouraging

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picture of the Nation's job markets. Today's report of 9.8 percent is the highest Labor Day unemployment figure in the history of the monthly data, that is, since before the Second World War.

We must look back to the Great Depression to find an unemployment rate higher than the one we face this morning. Almost 11 million men and women were out of work in August and although many industries are no longer losing jobs, the economy is too weak to offer job opportunities to the growing numbers of people looking for work.

Altogether, over the course of 1982, more than one-fifth of the labor force will spend some time in the unemployment line. The recession is also forcing millions more to work fewer hours than they would like or to take lower pay than they deserve.

The national figures moreover mask a highly uneven pattern of hardship across the country. Areas where unemployment is dominated by construction and key manufacturing industries like steel, autos, machinery, and textiles remain devastated. In my own State of Maryland, we face record high unemployment levels. Baltimore City has a double-digit unemployment figure and almost half of the State's jobless persons live in the Baltimore metropolitan area.

The human costs of this idleness are, of course, staggering and tragic, but even the cold economic magnitudes are mind numbing. For every 1 percent increase in unemployment the country loses approximately $100 billion in output in goods and services. The same increase in unemployment contributes about $30 billion to the Federal deficit as tax receipts drop and spending on certain transfer payments rises.

Thus, the current recession, without beginning to quantify the personal and social costs of a 2.6 percent jump in the unemployment rate since last July—from 7.2 percent a little over a year ago to 9.8 percent today—has deprived the Nation of at least $250 billion of output and cost the Treasury nearly $75 billion in a little more than a year.

According to private forecasts, sticking to the current economic policy will keep the unemployment rate above 9 percent for another year or more and the economy's growth according to these forecasts will be far slower than in all previous postwar recoveries.

In the last week the papers carried stories of a long line of people standing in line seeking a job. The headlines are "They turned out in droves for a handful of jobs." "Farm income is seen at a half-century low," the lowest in 50 years. "U.S. corporate failures climbed to a 50-year high."

I'm concerned that the Nation is becoming numb to the unemployment situation. I heard a report coming in this morning on the radio which said, "There was a good side to the unemployment figures reported to us by the Commissioner this morning, because they had not risen any further." But the fact of the matter is, that at 9.8 percent it's the highest unemployment we have confronted since before World War II. The loss to the Nation in terms of production and output, and the cost to individuals in terms of human suffering and tragedy, ought to be a matter of the highest concern and priority to all Americans and particularly to policymakers.

Ms. Norwood, we welcome you again this morning. I look forward to hearing your statement.

STATEMENT OF HON. JANET L. NORWOOD, COMMISSIONER, BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, ACCOMPANIED BY THOMAS J. PLEWES, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT STRUCTURE AND TRENDS; AND KENNETH DALTON, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, OFFICE OF PRICES AND LIVING CONDITIONS

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you very much, Senator Sarbanes. I'd like to introduce Thomas Plewes on my left who handles our labor force data, and Kenneth Dalton on my right who's responsible for our price data.

I'm always pleased to appear before the Joint Economic Committee to supplement our employment situation press release with a few comments.

The Nation's unemployment rate at 9.8 percent was the same as in July, and the number of persons unemployed held steady at 10.8 million after seasonal adjustment. Although total employment, as measured by the household survey, remained unchanged over the month, employment declines continued to occur in several important manufacturing industries. Average weekly hours of nonfarm production workers held steady in August, while the factory workweek declined.

There was little change in unemployment in August among most worker groups. After rising sharply since last summer, the jobless rate for adult men edged up slightly over the past 2 months and stood at 8.9 percent in August. The rate for adult women, which has risen at a much slower pace than the men's rate during the recession, was 8.2 percent in August and has shown little change since April. Jobless rates for teenagers, whites, blacks, and persons of Hispanic origin remained close to their July levels. For the past several months, the jobless rate for blacks has been in the 18- to 19-percent range while black teenage unemployment has been around 50 percent.

The decline in factory jobs occurred almost entirely within the major metals and metal-using industries—primary and fabricated metals, machinery, electrical equipment, and transportation equipment. Together, these five industries have accounted for over half of the 1.9 million overall decline in nonfarm payroll employment since the prerecession peak in July 1981. At the same time, the factory workweek, after having risen in the last few months, fell by 0.3 hour in August, returning to the April level.

The transportation equipment industry, especially autos, has been particularly hard hit during this recession. In August almost 40 percent of the durable manufacturing employment decline occurred in the transportation equipment industry. The unemployment rate for auto workers, which had been moving downward since January, increased sharply in August, to 20.8 percent. Employment declines in this industry predate this recession. Since March 1979, employment in the auto industry has declined by one-third.

The overall labor force participation rate was 64.1 percent in August, about the same as in June and July. The only change in August occurred among teenagers whose participation increased by 1 percentage point. Over the year, the labor force grew by 1.8 mil-

lion. Most of this growth is the result of an increase in the number of adult women in the labor force—1.5 million. Their participation rate, which held steady for the first 9 months of the current recession, has risen substantially since April and in August stood at 53.1 percent.

In summary, the labor market showed little change in August except in the durable manufacturing industries, where employers continued to reduce employment and hours.

Senator, my colleagues and I will be happy now to answer any questions you may have.

[The table attached to Ms. Norwood's statement, together with the press release referred to, follows:]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY ALTERNATIVE SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT METHODS

Month and year	Unadjusted rate	X-11 ARIMA method						X-11 method (former official method)	Range (columns 2-8)
		Official	Concurrent	Stable	Total	Residual	12-month extrapolation		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1981:									
August	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	
September	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	0.1
October	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	.2
November	7.9	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	.1
December	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.8	8.8	.2
1982:									
January	9.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.5	.2
February	9.6	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.5	.3
March	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.0	9.0	.4
April	9.2	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	.2
May	9.1	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.8	9.4	9.5	9.7	.6
June	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	.3
July	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7	.2
August	9.6	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	.1

EXPLANATION OF COLUMN HEADS

(1) *Unadjusted rate.*—Unemployment rate not seasonally adjusted.

(2) *Official rate (X-11 ARIMA method).*—The published seasonally adjusted rate. Each of the 3 major labor force components—agricultural employment, nonagricultural employment and unemployment—for 4 age-sex groups—males and females, ages 16-19 and 20 years and over—are seasonally adjusted independently using data from January 1967 forward. The data series for each of these 12 components are extended by a year at each end of the original series using ARIMA (Auto-Regressive, Integrated, Moving Average) models chosen specifically for each series. Each extended series is then seasonally adjusted with the X-11 portion of the X-11 ARIMA program. The 4 teenage unemployment and nonagricultural employment components are adjusted with the additive adjustment model, while the other components are adjusted with the multiplicative model. A prior adjustment for trend is applied to the extended series for adult male unemployment before seasonal adjustment. The unemployment rate is computed by summing the 4 seasonally adjusted unemployment components and calculating that total as a percent of the civilian labor force total derived by summing all 12 seasonally adjusted components. All the seasonally adjusted series are revised at the end of each year. Extrapolated factors for January-June are computed at the beginning of each year; extrapolated factors for July-December are computed in the middle of the year after the June data become available. Each set of 6-month factors are published in advance, in the January and July issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings.*

(3) *Concurrent (X–11 ARIMA method).*—The procedure for computation of the official rate using the 12 components is followed except that extrapolated factors are not used at all. Each component is seasonally adjusted with the X–11 ARIMA program each month as the most recent data become available. Rates for each month of the current year are shown as first computed; they are revised only once each year, at the end of the year when data for the full year become available. For example, the rate for January 1980 would be based, during 1980, on the adjustment of data from the period January 1967 through January 1980.

(4) *Stable (X–11 ARIMA method).*—Each of the 12 labor force components is extended using ARIMA models as in the official procedure and then run through the X–11 part of the program using the stable option. This option assumes that seasonal patterns are basically constant from year-to-year and computes final seasonal factors as unweighted averages of all the seasonal-irregular components for each month across the entire span of the period adjusted. As in the official procedure, factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series are revised at the end of each year. The procedure for computation of the rate from the seasonally adjusted components is also identical to the official procedure.

(5) *Total (X–11 ARIMA method).*—This is one alternative aggregation procedure, in which total unemployment and labor force levels are extended with ARIMA models and directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models in the X–11 part of the program. The rate is computed by taking seasonally adjusted total unemployment as a percent of seasonally adjusted total civilian labor force. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(6) *Residual (X–11 ARIMA method).*—This is another alternative aggregation method, in which total employment and civilian labor force levels are extended using ARIMA models and then directly adjusted with multiplicative adjustment models. The seasonally adjusted unemployment level is derived by subtracting seasonally adjusted employment from seasonally adjusted labor force. The rate is then computed by taking the derived unemployment level as a percent of the labor force level. Factors are extrapolated in 6-month intervals and the series revised at the end of each year.

(7) *12-month extrapolation (X–11 ARIMA method).*—This approach is the same as the official procedure except that the factors are extrapolated in 12-month intervals. The factors for January–December of the current year are computed at the beginning of the year based on data through the preceding year. The values for January through June of the current year are the same as the official values since they reflect the same factors.

(8) *X–11 method (former official method).*—The procedure for computation of the official rate is used except that the series are not extended with ARIMA models and the factors are projected in 12-month intervals. The standard X–11 program is used to perform the seasonal adjustment.

Methods of adjustment.—The X–11 ARIMA method was developed at Statistics Canada by the Seasonal Adjustment and Times Series Staff under the direction of Estela Bee Dagum. The method is described in *The X–11 ARIMA Seasonal Adjustment Method,* by Estela Bee Dagum, Statistics Canada Catalogue No. 12–564E, February 1980.

The standard X–11 method is described in *X–11 Variant of the Census Method II Seasonal Adjustment Program,* by Julius Shiskin, Allan Young and John Musgrave (Technical Paper No. 15, Bureau of the Census, 1967).

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THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION: AUGUST 1982

Unemployment held steady in August and the number of nonagricultural payroll jobs declined, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor reported today. The Nation's jobless rate was 9.8 percent, the same as in July but higher than the rate of 9.5 percent in May and June.

Total employment--as measured by the monthly survey of households--was about unchanged in August at 99.8 million. Nonfarm payroll employment--as measured by the monthly survey of establishments--dropped by 210,000, with continued reductions in manufacturing. Since the pre-recession peak of July 1981, the proportion of the population employed has fallen from 58.5 to 57.1 percent.

Unemployment

Unemployment declined about in line with seasonal expectations in August, and, after adjustment for seasonal movements, the number of unemployed workers remained at 10.8 million. The overall unemployment rate of 9.8 percent was also unchanged from the prior month at a level substantially above last year's pre-recession low of 7.2 percent. Most worker groups experienced little or no change in unemployment over the month. Overall rates for white (8.6 percent), black (18.8 percent), and Hispanic (14.6 percent) workers were near their July levels. Similarly, teenage unemployment was about unchanged at 24.0 percent, as were rates for adult men (8.9 percent) and women (8.2 percent). (See tables A-1 and A-2.)

The number of unemployed persons who lost their last job rose in August. Job losers accounted for 58 percent of the unemployed; they had comprised 50 percent in July 1981. (See table A-7.)

The average duration of unemployment rose in August to 16.2 weeks, while the median duration was about unchanged at 8.2 weeks. Joblessness of 15 weeks or more continued to account for a third of the jobless total. (See table A-6.)

Total Employment and the Labor Force

Total employment in August was 99.8 million, little changed from the prior month, after adjustment for seasonality. Since the onset of the recession, total employment has dropped by 1 million. Adult men have accounted for the bulk of this decline, as employment of adult women actually rose. (See table A-1.)

The number of persons employed as operatives (semi-skilled blue-collar workers) continued to decline in August; since July 1981, their total has dropped by 1.7 million. In contrast, there was an over-the-month increase in the number of service workers, an occupational group that has grown by 400,000 during the recession. (See table A-3.)

The overall labor force was about unchanged in August at 110.6 million. Over the past year, the labor force has risen by 1.8 million, with both adult men and women contributing to the increase. During the same period, the teenage labor force has declined by 410,000, due largely to the decreasing number of persons in this age group.

Industry Payroll Employment

Nonagricultural payroll employment declined by 210,000 in August to 89.5 million, its lowest level since April 1979. Over-the-month cutbacks were concentrated in the durable goods manufacturing industries, which lost 130,000 jobs, and in wholesale and retail trade, which was down by 80,000. (See table B-1.)

Among the durable goods industries, transportation equipment, which had shown some stability in recent months, declined by 50,000 in August. Sizeable job losses also occurred in the primary metals, fabricated metals, machinery, and electrical equipment industries. Within nondurable goods, an increase in apparel employment offset a decline of the same magnitude in July. Overall, manufacturing employment was down by 115,000, its thirteenth consecutive monthly

Table A. Major indicators of labor market activity, seasonally adjusted

Category	Quarterly averages			Monthly data			July - Aug. change
	1981	1982		1982			
	II	I	II	June	July	Aug.	
HOUSEHOLD DATA							
	Thousands of persons						
Civilian labor force	108,835	109,130	110,168	110,191	110,522	110,644	122
Total employment	100,784	99,554	99,740	99,764	99,732	99,839	107
Unemployment	8,050	9,576	10,428	10,427	10,790	10,805	15
Not in labor force	61,002	62,367	61,852	61,999	61,842	61,867	25
Discouraged workers	1,043	1,339	1,497	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
	Percent of labor force						
Unemployment rates:							
All workers	7.4	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8	0
Adult men	6.1	7.7	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	0.1
Adult women	6.7	7.6	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.2	-0.2
Teenagers	19.2	21.9	22.8	22.3	24.1	24.0	-0.1
White	6.5	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.6	-0.1
Black	15.1	17.4	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.8	0.3
Hispanic origin	9.8	12.4	13.3	13.5	13.9	14.6	0.7
Full-time workers	7.1	8.6	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	0.1
ESTABLISHMENT DATA							
	Thousands of jobs						
Nonfarm payroll employment	91,172	90,408	90,029	89,839	89,662p	89,451p	-211p
Goods-producing industries	25,577	24,588	24,179	23,994	23,880p	23,730p	-150p
Service-producing industries	65,595	65,819	65,850	65,845	65,782p	65,721p	-61p
	Hours of work						
Average weekly hours:							
Total private nonfarm	35.3	34.8	34.9	34.9	34.9p	34.9p	0p
Manufacturing	40.1	38.7	39.1	39.2	39.3p	39.0p	-0.3p
Manufacturing overtime	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4p	2.4p	0p

p=preliminary.

N.A.=not available.

decline. Elsewhere, in addition to the job loss in trade, employment was down in both mining and construction over the month, while rising slightly in finance, insurance, and real estate.

Hours of Work

The average workweek of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls was 34.9 hours in August, seasonally adjusted, about the level that has generally prevailed since last September. The factory workweek, however, declined 0.3 hour over the month to 39.0 hours, erasing the small gains which had occurred over the April-July period. Factory overtime was unchanged at 2.4 hours. (See table B-2.)

The index of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonfarm payrolls declined 0.5 percent in August to 104.5 (1977=100). The manufacturing index was down 1.4 percent over the month to 87.0 and has fallen by nearly 12 percent over the year. (See table B-5.)

Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly and weekly earnings both rose 0.4 percent in August, after seasonal adjustment. Before adjustment for seasonality, average hourly earnings were up 2 cents to $7.69, 39 cents above the year-earlier level. Average weekly earnings, at $271.46, were up $1.48 over the month and $11.58 over the year. (See table B-3.)

The Hourly Earnings Index

The Hourly Earnings Index (HEI) was 149.7 (1977=100) in August, seasonally adjusted, 0.6 percent higher than in July. For the 12 months ended in August, the increase (before seasonal adjustment) was 6.5 percent. The HEI excludes the effects of two types of changes unrelated to underlying wage rate movements--fluctuations in overtime in manufacturing and interindustry employment shifts. In dollars of constant purchasing power, the HEI increased 0.7 percent during the 12-month period ended in July. (See table B-4.)

Explanatory Note

This news release presents statistics from two major surveys, the Current Population Survey (household survey) and the Current Employment Statistics Survey (establishment survey). The household survey provides the information on the labor force, total employment, and unemployment that appears in the A tables, marked HOUSEHOLD DATA. It is a sample survey of about 60,000 households that is conducted by the Bureau of the Census with most of the findings analyzed and published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

The establishment survey provides the information on the employment, hours, and earnings of workers on nonagricultural payrolls that appears in the B tables, marked ESTABLISHMENT DATA. This information is collected from payroll records by BLS in cooperation with State agencies. The sample includes approximately 177,000 establishments employing about 36 million people.

For both surveys, the data for a given month are actually collected for and relate to a particular week. In the household survey, unless otherwise indicated, it is the calendar week that contains the 12th day of the month, which is called the survey week. In the establishment survey, the reference week is the pay period including the 12th, which may or may not correspond directly to the calendar week.

The data in this release are affected by a number of technical factors, including definitions, survey differences, seasonal adjustments, and the inevitable variance in results between a survey of a sample and a census of the entire population. Each of these factors is explained below.

Coverage, definitions and differences between surveys

The sample households in the household survey are selected so as to reflect the entire civilian noninstitutional population 16 years of age and older. Each person in a household is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Those who hold more than one job are classified according to the job at which they worked the most hours.

People are classified as *employed* if they did any work at all as paid civilians; worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm; or worked 15 hours or more in an enterprise operated by a member of their family, whether they were paid or not. People are also counted as employed if they were on unpaid leave because of illness, bad weather, disputes between labor and management, or personal reasons.

People are classified as *unemployed,* regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: They had no employment during the survey week; they were available for work at that time; and they made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the prior 4 weeks. Also included among the unemployed are persons not looking for work because they were laid off and waiting to be recalled and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

The *civilian labor force* equals the sum of the number employed and the number unemployed. The *unemployment rate* is the percentage of unemployed people in the civilian labor force. Table A-4 presents a special grouping of seven measures of unemployment based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force. The definitions are provided in the table. The most restrictive definition yields U-1, and the most comprehensive yields U-7. The official unemployment rate is U-5.

Unlike the household survey, the establishment survey only counts wage and salary employees whose names appear on the payroll records of nonagricultural firms. As a result, there are many differences between the two surveys, among which are the following:

----The household survey, although based on a smaller sample, reflects a larger segment of the population; the establishment survey excludes agriculture, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers;

----The household survey includes people on unpaid leave among the employed; the establishment survey does not;

----The household survey is limited to those 16 years of age and older; the establishment survey is not limited by age;

----The household survey has no duplication of individuals, because each individual is counted only once; in the establishment survey, employees working at more than one job or otherwise appearing on more than one payroll would be counted separately for each appearance.

Other differences between the two surveys are described in "Comparing Employment Estimates from Household and Payroll Surveys," which may be obtained from the BLS upon request.

Seasonal adjustment

Over a course of a year, the size of the Nation's labor force and the levels of employment and unemployment undergo sharp fluctuations due to such seasonal events as changes in weather, reduced or expanded production, harvests, major holidays, and the opening and closing of schools. For example, the labor force increases by a large number each June, when schools close and many young people enter the job market. The effect of such seasonal variation can be very large; over the course of a year, for example, seasonality may account for as much as 95 percent of the month-to-month changes in unemployment.

Because these seasonal events follow a more or less regular pattern each year, their influence on statistical trends can be eliminated by adjusting the statistics from month to month. These adjustments make nonseasonal developments, such as declines in economic activity or

increases in the participation of women in the labor force, easier to spot. To return to the school's-out example, the large number of people entering the labor force each June is likely to obscure any other changes that have taken place since May, making it difficult to determine if the level of economic activity has risen or declined. However, because the effect of students finishing school in previous years is known, the statistics for the current year can be adjusted to allow for a comparable change. Insofar as the seasonal adjustment is made correctly, the adjusted figure provides a more useful tool with which to analyze changes in economic activity.

Measures of civilian labor force, employment, and unemployment contain components such as age and sex. Statistics for all employees, production workers, average weekly hours, and average hourly earnings include components based on the employer's industry. All these statistics can be seasonally adjusted either by adjusting the total or by adjusting each of the components and combining them. The second procedure usually yields more accurate information and is therefore followed by BLS. For example, the seasonally adjusted figure for the civilian labor force is the sum of eight seasonally adjusted employment components and four seasonally adjusted unemployment components; the total for unemployment is the sum of the four unemployment components; and the official unemployment rate is derived by dividing the resulting estimate of total unemployment by the estimate of the civilian labor force.

The numerical factors used to make the seasonal adjustments are recalculated regularly. For the household survey, the factors are calculated for the January-June period and again for the July-December period. The January revision is applied to data that have been published over the previous 5 years. For the establishment survey, updated factors for seasonal adjustment are calculated only once a year, along with the introduction of new benchmarks which are discussed at the end of the next section.

Sampling variability

Statistics based on the household and establishment surveys are subject to sampling error, that is, the estimate of the number of people employed and the other estimates drawn from these surveys probably differ from the figures that would be obtained from a complete census, even if the same questionnaires and procedures were used. In the household survey, the amount of the differences can be expressed in terms of standard errors. The numerical value of a standard error depends upon the size of the sample, the results of the survey, and other factors. However, the numerical value is always such that the chances are 68 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than the standard error from the results of a complete census. The chances are 90 out of 100 that an estimate based on the sample will differ by no more than 1.6 times the standard error from the results of a complete census. At the 90-percent level of confidence--the confidence limits used by BLS in its analyses--the error for the monthly change in total employment is on the order of plus or minus 279,000; for total unemployment it is 194,000; and, for the overall unemployment rate, it is 0.19 percentage point. These figures do not mean that the sample results are off by these magnitudes but, rather, that the chances are 90 out of 100 that the "true" level or rate would not be expected to differ from the estimates by more than these amounts.

Sampling errors for monthly surveys are reduced when the data are cumulated for several months, such as quarterly or annually. Also, as a general rule, the smaller the estimate, the larger the sampling error. Therefore, relatively speaking, the estimate of the size of the labor force is subject to less error than is the estimate of the number unemployed. And, among the unemployed, the sampling error for the jobless rate of adult men, for example, is much smaller than is the error for the jobless rate of teenagers. Specifically, the error on monthly change in the jobless rate for men is .24 percentage point; for teenagers, it is 1.06 percentage points.

In the establishment survey, estimates for the 2 most current months are based on incomplete returns; for this reason, these estimates are labeled preliminary in the tables. When all the returns in the sample have been received, the estimates are revised. In other words, data for the month of September are published in preliminary form in October and November and in final form in December. To remove errors that build up over time, a comprehensive count of the employed is conducted each year. The results of this survey are used to establish new benchmarks—comprehensive counts of employment—against which month-to-month changes can be measured. The new benchmarks also incorporate changes in the classification of industries and allow for the formation of new establishments.

Additional statistics and other information

In order to provide a broad view of the Nation's employment situation, BLS regularly publishes a wide variety of data in this news release. More comprehensive statistics are contained in *Employment and Earnings*, published each month by BLS. It is available for $3.75 per issue or $31.00 per year from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20204. A check or money order made out to the Superintendent of Documents must accompany all orders.

Employment and Earnings also provides approximations of the standard errors for the household survey data published in this release. For unemployment and other labor force categories, the standard errors appear in tables B through J of its "Explanatory Notes." Measures of the reliability of the data drawn from the establishment survey and the actual amounts of revision due to benchmark adjustments are provided in tables M, O, P, and Q of that publication.

Table A-1. Employment status of the population by sex and age

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, sex, and age	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982
TOTAL									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	172,559	174,544	174,707	172,559	174,020	174,201	174,364	174,544	174,707
Armed Forces[1]	2,160	2,180	2,196	2,160	2,176	2,175	2,173	2,183	2,196
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	170,399	172,364	172,511	170,399	171,844	172,026	172,190	172,360	172,511
Civilian labor force	110,089	112,526	111,887	108,818	109,648	110,666	110,191	110,522	110,648
Participation rate	64.6	65.3	64.9	63.9	63.8	64.3	64.0	64.1	64.1
Employed	102,152	101,490	101,177	100,840	99,340	100,117	99,764	99,732	99,839
Employment-population ratio[2]	59.2	58.1	57.9	58.4	57.1	57.5	57.2	57.1	57.1
Agriculture	3,864	4,023	3,916	3,404	3,309	3,488	3,357	3,460	3,435
Nonagricultural industries	98,288	97,467	97,262	97,436	96,032	96,629	96,406	96,272	96,404
Unemployed	7,947	11,036	10,710	7,978	10,307	10,549	10,427	10,790	10,805
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.8	9.6	7.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8
Not in labor force	60,300	59,838	60,624	61,581	62,197	61,360	61,999	61,842	61,867
Men, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	82,613	83,550	83,627	82,613	83,303	83,389	83,464	83,550	83,627
Armed Forces[1]	1,980	1,990	2,004	1,980	1,987	1,996	1,983	1,990	2,004
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	80,633	81,560	81,622	80,633	81,315	81,402	81,480	81,560	81,622
Civilian labor force	63,178	64,096	63,584	61,936	62,247	62,849	62,287	62,353	62,460
Participation rate	78.4	78.6	77.9	76.8	76.6	77.2	76.4	76.5	76.5
Employed	59,005	57,923	57,644	57,551	56,401	56,820	56,223	56,192	56,210
Employment-population ratio[2]	73.4	69.3	68.9	69.7	67.7	68.1	67.4	67.3	67.2
Unemployed	4,173	6,172	5,941	4,385	5,846	6,029	6,065	6,161	6,250
Unemployment rate	6.6	9.6	9.3	7.1	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0
Men, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	74,268	75,229	75,531	74,268	75,121	75,227	75,323	75,429	75,531
Armed Forces[1]	1,709	1,744	1,757	1,709	1,729	1,728	1,738	1,744	1,757
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	72,559	73,485	73,774	72,559	73,392	73,499	73,585	73,685	73,774
Civilian labor force	57,706	58,559	58,394	57,250	57,730	58,164	58,016	58,084	58,026
Participation rate	79.5	79.5	79.2	78.9	78.7	79.1	78.8	78.8	78.7
Employed	54,416	53,619	53,516	53,791	52,988	53,260	52,985	52,996	52,887
Employment-population ratio[2]	75.3	71.1	70.9	72.4	70.5	70.8	70.3	70.3	70.0
Agriculture	2,589	2,642	2,611	2,422	2,382	2,464	2,424	2,474	2,436
Nonagricultural industries	51,827	50,977	50,905	51,369	50,606	50,796	50,561	50,522	50,451
Unemployed	3,290	4,940	4,877	3,459	4,742	4,904	5,031	5,088	5,139
Unemployment rate	5.7	8.4	8.4	6.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9
Women, 16 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	89,946	90,995	91,081	89,946	90,718	90,813	90,900	90,995	91,081
Armed Forces[1]	180	191	192	180	188	188	190	191	192
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	89,766	90,804	90,889	89,766	90,529	90,624	90,710	90,804	90,889
Civilian labor force	46,921	48,430	48,302	46,882	47,401	47,817	47,904	48,169	48,185
Participation rate	52.3	53.3	53.1	52.2	52.4	52.8	52.8	53.0	53.0
Employed	43,146	43,567	43,533	43,289	42,940	43,297	43,541	43,540	43,630
Employment-population ratio[2]	48.0	47.9	47.8	48.1	47.3	47.7	47.9	47.8	47.9
Unemployed	3,774	4,863	4,769	3,593	4,461	4,520	4,362	4,629	4,555
Unemployment rate	8.0	10.0	9.9	7.7	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5
Women, 20 years and over									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	81,822	83,091	83,201	81,822	82,753	82,868	82,976	83,091	83,201
Armed Forces[1]	151	165	166	151	162	162	165	165	166
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	81,671	82,926	83,035	81,671	82,591	82,707	82,811	82,926	83,035
Civilian labor force	42,137	43,434	43,648	42,666	43,301	43,683	43,904	44,076	44,115
Participation rate	51.6	52.4	52.6	52.2	52.4	52.8	53.0	53.2	53.1
Employed	38,162	39,665	39,831	39,841	39,715	40,075	40,350	40,392	40,490
Employment-population ratio[2]	47.9	47.7	47.9	48.7	48.0	48.4	48.6	48.6	48.7
Agriculture	717	749	688	609	601	634	581	600	589
Nonagricultural industries	38,445	38,916	39,143	39,232	39,114	39,441	39,769	39,791	39,901
Unemployed	2,975	3,769	3,818	2,825	3,586	3,608	3,554	3,684	3,626
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.7	8.7	6.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.2
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16,469	16,024	15,976	16,469	16,146	16,106	16,065	16,028	15,976
Armed Forces[1]	300	272	274	300	285	285	271	272	274
Civilian noninstitutional population[2]	16,169	15,753	15,702	16,169	15,861	15,820	15,794	15,753	15,702
Civilian labor force	10,255	10,533	9,845	8,902	8,616	8,819	8,271	8,362	8,503
Participation rate	63.4	66.9	62.7	55.1	54.3	55.7	52.4	53.1	54.2
Employed	8,576	8,206	7,830	7,208	6,637	6,782	6,429	6,344	6,673
Employment-population ratio[2]	53.1	51.2	49.0	43.8	41.1	42.1	40.0	39.6	42.5
Agriculture	557	632	617	373	326	390	353	386	411
Nonagricultural industries	8,016	7,574	7,213	6,835	6,311	6,392	6,076	5,958	6,052
Unemployed	1,682	2,326	2,015	1,694	1,979	2,037	1,842	2,018	2,040
Unemployment rate	16.4	22.1	20.5	19.0	23.0	23.1	22.3	24.1	24.0

[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variation; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population (excluding Armed Forces).

Table A-2. Employment status of the population by race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status, race, sex, age, and Hispanic origin	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982
WHITE									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	148,184	149,569	149,536	148,184	149,249	149,250	149,429	149,569	149,536
Civilian labor force	96,187	97,973	97,361	95,163	96,015	96,641	96,223	96,893	96,814
Participation rate	64.9	65.5	65.1	64.2	64.3	64.8	64.4	64.5	64.5
Employed	90,279	89,595	89,189	89,221	87,988	88,450	88,173	88,137	88,133
Unemployed	5,908	8,378	8,172	5,942	8,026	8,191	8,050	8,356	8,281
Unemployment rate	6.1	8.6	8.4	6.2	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.6
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	51,122	51,720	51,566	50,701	51,124	51,394	51,252	51,292	51,269
Participation rate	80.0	79.9	79.6	79.4	79.2	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.2
Employed	48,625	47,870	47,768	48,050	47,393	47,535	47,300	47,256	47,202
Unemployed	2,496	3,851	3,799	2,651	3,731	3,859	3,952	4,037	4,067
Unemployment rate	4.9	7.4	7.4	5.2	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.9
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	36,024	37,188	37,241	36,554	37,179	37,428	37,619	37,845	37,716
Participation rate	50.9	51.8	51.9	51.6	52.0	52.3	52.5	52.7	52.6
Employed	33,863	34,331	34,367	34,534	34,489	34,682	34,944	35,067	35,033
Unemployed	2,161	2,856	2,874	2,020	2,690	2,746	2,675	2,777	2,683
Unemployment rate	6.0	7.6	7.7	5.5	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	9,041	9,105	8,553	7,908	7,712	7,819	7,352	7,356	7,429
Participation rate	67.2	69.7	65.7	58.7	58.6	59.6	56.1	56.3	57.1
Employed	7,791	7,394	7,054	6,637	6,106	6,233	5,929	5,814	5,899
Unemployed	1,251	1,711	1,499	1,271	1,606	1,586	1,423	1,542	1,530
Unemployment rate	13.8	18.8	17.5	16.1	20.8	20.3	19.4	21.0	20.6
Men	13.4	19.3	18.0	16.7	22.3	21.2	21.1	22.6	22.5
Women	14.4	18.3	17.0	15.4	19.2	19.2	17.5	19.2	18.6
BLACK									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	18,266	18,600	18,626	18,266	18,511	18,582	18,570	18,600	18,626
Civilian labor force	11,289	11,762	11,639	11,069	11,170	11,335	11,253	11,322	11,412
Participation rate	61.8	63.2	62.5	60.6	60.3	61.1	60.6	60.9	61.3
Employed	9,451	9,447	9,441	9,267	9,111	9,216	9,174	9,223	9,262
Unemployed	1,838	2,315	2,197	1,802	2,058	2,120	2,079	2,098	2,150
Unemployment rate	16.3	19.7	18.9	16.3	18.4	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.8
Men, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,262	5,421	5,383	5,237	5,350	5,349	5,364	5,363	5,359
Participation rate	74.9	75.4	74.7	74.5	74.8	74.6	74.7	74.5	74.4
Employed	4,559	4,481	4,472	4,524	4,445	4,439	4,447	4,459	4,437
Unemployed	702	939	911	713	906	910	916	903	922
Unemployment rate	13.3	17.3	16.9	13.6	16.9	17.0	17.1	16.8	17.2
Women, 20 years and over									
Civilian labor force	5,019	5,168	5,210	5,019	5,058	5,140	5,153	5,161	5,198
Participation rate	56.1	56.4	56.8	56.1	55.6	56.4	56.4	56.4	56.7
Employed	4,291	4,332	4,376	4,328	4,272	4,351	4,378	4,363	4,411
Unemployed	729	836	834	691	787	788	775	798	787
Unemployment rate	14.5	16.2	16.0	13.8	15.6	15.3	15.0	15.5	15.1
Both sexes, 16-19 years									
Civilian labor force	1,008	1,173	1,086	813	761	846	736	799	855
Participation rate	44.1	52.1	46.6	35.5	33.7	37.5	32.6	35.5	38.1
Employed	601	633	594	415	395	425	349	402	418
Unemployed	407	540	492	398	366	421	387	397	441
Unemployment rate	40.3	46.0	43.2	49.0	48.1	49.8	52.6	49.7	51.6
Men	40.1	45.1	40.7	49.9	48.3	50.6	50.1	48.3	50.1
Women	40.8	47.1	46.0	47.8	47.8	48.9	46.2	51.2	53.1
HISPANIC ORIGIN									
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	9,400	9,521	9,689	9,400	9,235	9,297	9,428	9,521	9,689
Civilian labor force	6,082	6,126	6,222	5,924	5,933	6,001	5,931	5,966	6,087
Participation rate	64.7	64.3	64.2	63.0	64.2	64.5	62.9	62.7	62.8
Employed	5,487	5,227	5,327	5,340	5,191	5,166	5,131	5,135	5,197
Unemployed	595	899	896	584	743	834	800	832	890
Unemployment rate	9.8	14.7	14.4	9.9	12.5	13.9	13.5	13.9	14.6

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

NOTE: Detail for the above race and Hispanic-origin groups will not sum to totals because data for the "other races" group are not presented and Hispanics are included in both the white and black population groups.

Table A-3. Selected employment indicators

(In thousands)

Category	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total employed, 16 years and over	102,152	101,177	100,840	99,340	100,117	99,764	99,732	99,839
Married men, spouse present	39,728	38,375	38,961	38,182	38,312	38,354	38,213	38,184
Married women, spouse present	23,317	23,595	24,043	23,831	24,213	24,401	24,223	24,300
Women who maintain families	4,919	5,183	4,988	5,095	4,986	5,112	5,247	5,216
OCCUPATION								
White-collar workers	52,798	53,418	53,141	53,177	53,705	53,586	53,685	53,750
Professional and technical	16,020	16,410	16,621	16,844	16,818	17,053	17,292	17,023
Managers and administrators, except farm	11,702	11,857	11,460	11,501	11,541	11,504	11,355	11,613
Sales workers	6,486	6,672	6,490	6,603	6,587	6,547	6,567	6,677
Clerical workers	18,590	18,474	18,570	18,229	18,759	18,482	18,471	18,437
Blue-collar workers	32,738	30,541	31,611	29,924	29,926	29,716	29,609	29,465
Craft and kindred workers	13,064	12,651	12,728	12,492	12,316	12,207	12,229	12,382
Operatives, except transport	10,896	9,470	10,658	9,688	9,585	9,655	9,453	9,257
Transport equipment operatives	3,540	3,284	3,530	3,400	3,419	3,414	3,439	3,268
Nonfarm laborers	5,238	5,136	4,699	4,343	4,607	4,441	4,488	4,598
Service workers	13,475	14,128	13,283	13,555	13,738	13,791	13,634	13,926
Farm workers	3,141	3,091	2,753	2,623	2,731	2,660	2,750	2,711
MAJOR INDUSTRY AND CLASS OF WORKER								
Agriculture:								
Wage and salary workers	1,770	1,856	1,581	1,423	1,581	1,631	1,530	1,568
Self-employed workers	1,778	1,749	1,638	1,668	1,696	1,676	1,674	1,613
Unpaid family workers	316	311	254	270	236	251	250	254
Nonagricultural industries:								
Wage and salary workers	90,790	89,482	89,995	88,322	89,051	88,606	88,541	88,737
Government	14,831	14,868	15,526	15,453	15,422	15,635	15,443	15,569
Private industries	75,959	74,614	74,469	72,869	73,629	72,970	73,098	73,168
Private households	1,310	1,295	1,259	1,192	1,202	1,201	1,200	1,242
Other industries	74,649	73,319	73,210	71,677	72,427	71,770	71,898	71,927
Self-employed workers	7,124	7,381	7,103	7,264	7,269	7,319	7,268	7,352
Unpaid family workers	375	398	387	413	382	397	390	409
PERSONS AT WORK[1]								
Nonagricultural industries	86,837	86,051	91,569	90,596	91,282	91,020	90,591	90,508
Full-time schedules	72,319	70,021	74,467	72,335	73,036	72,662	72,430	72,112
Part time for economic reasons	6,957	6,656	4,350	5,834	5,763	5,484	5,492	5,648
Usually work full time	1,848	2,194	1,729	2,223	2,211	2,064	2,001	2,054
Usually work part time	3,109	4,262	2,621	3,611	3,552	3,380	3,491	3,594
Part time for noneconomic reasons	9,561	9,374	12,752	12,427	12,483	12,918	12,579	12,748

[1] Excludes persons "with a job but not at work" during the survey period for such reasons as vacation, illness, or industrial dispute.

Table A-4. Range of unemployment measures based on varying definitions of unemployment and the labor force, seasonally adjusted

(Percent)

Measure	Quarterly averages					Monthly data		
	1981			1982		1982		
	II	III	IV	I	II	June	July	Aug.
U-1 Persons unemployed 15 weeks or longer as a percent of the civilian labor force	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	3.3
U-2 Job losers as a percent of the civilian labor force	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.6	5.7
U-3 Unemployed persons 25 years and over as a percent of the civilian labor force 25 years and over	5.2	5.3	6.1	6.5	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.3
U-4 Unemployed full-time jobseekers as a percent of the full-time labor force	7.1	7.0	8.1	8.6	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6
U-5 Total unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force (official measure)	7.4	7.4	8.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8
U-6 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons as a percent of the civilian labor force less ½ of the part-time labor force	9.3	9.4	10.8	11.4	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.4
U-7 Total full-time jobseekers plus ½ part-time jobseekers, plus ½ total on part time for economic reasons plus discouraged workers as a percent of the civilian labor force plus discouraged workers less ½ of the part-time labor force	10.2	10.4	11.8	12.5	13.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

N.A. = not available.

Table A-5. Major unemployment indicators, seasonally adjusted

Category	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982
CHARACTERISTIC								
Total, 16 years and over	7,978	10,805	7.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8
Men, 20 years and over	3,459	5,139	6.0	8.2	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9
Women, 20 years and over	2,825	3,626	6.6	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.4	8.2
Both sexes, 16-19 years	1,698	2,040	19.0	23.0	23.1	22.3	24.1	24.0
Married men, spouse present	1,620	2,728	4.0	6.0	6.1	6.5	6.6	6.7
Married women, spouse present	1,386	1,856	5.5	7.8	7.4	7.0	7.8	7.1
Women who maintain families	562	685	10.1	11.5	11.8	12.4	12.0	11.6
Full-time workers	6,100	9,067	6.9	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.6
Part-time workers	1,546	1,672	9.6	10.9	10.5	9.8	11.4	10.3
Labor force time lost[1]	--	--	7.9	10.4	11.1	10.2	10.7	10.7
OCCUPATION[2]								
White-collar workers	2,179	2,716	3.9	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.8
Professional and technical	825	537	2.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	318	460	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8
Sales workers	319	389	4.7	5.6	5.2	5.8	5.4	5.5
Clerical workers	1,117	1,330	5.7	7.2	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.7
Blue-collar workers	3,310	4,860	9.5	13.7	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.2
Craft and kindred workers	965	1,469	7.0	9.6	9.4	10.3	10.9	10.6
Operatives, except transport	1,327	1,959	11.1	16.9	16.5	16.7	17.4	17.5
Transport equipment operatives	306	465	8.0	10.7	11.8	13.0	11.6	12.5
Nonfarm laborers	712	967	13.2	19.2	18.3	17.9	18.6	17.9
Service workers	1,294	1,656	8.9	11.1	11.3	9.9	10.5	10.5
Farm workers	157	200	5.4	5.8	8.3	7.2	6.1	6.9
INDUSTRY[3]								
Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers[4]	5,841	8,193	7.3	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.1
Construction	853	1,035	16.2	19.4	18.8	19.2	20.3	20.3
Manufacturing	1,635	2,706	7.0	11.3	11.6	12.3	12.0	12.1
Durable goods	899	1,725	6.5	11.9	12.2	13.2	12.7	12.9
Nondurable goods	736	981	7.9	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.8
Transportation and public utilities	281	407	4.8	7.0	6.5	6.9	6.1	7.0
Wholesale and retail trade	1,588	2,059	7.9	10.1	10.6	9.7	10.5	9.8
Finance and service industries	1,410	1,808	5.7	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.0
Government workers	734	754	4.5	5.3	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.6
Agricultural wage and salary workers	265	262	12.0	14.6	18.2	16.3	13.8	14.3

[1] Aggregate hours lost by the unemployed and persons on part time for economic reasons as a percent of potentially available labor force hours.

[2] Unemployment by occupation includes all experienced unemployed persons, whereas that by industry covers only unemployed wage and salary workers.

[3] Includes mining, not shown separately.

Table A-6. Duration of unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Weeks of unemployment	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982
DURATION								
Less than 5 weeks	3,222	3,778	3,326	3,958	3,876	3,583	3,930	3,923
5 to 14 weeks	2,716	3,624	2,469	3,304	3,320	3,458	3,161	3,304
15 weeks and over	2,010	3,308	2,217	3,015	3,286	3,673	3,580	3,631
15 to 26 weeks	845	1,445	1,078	1,508	1,638	1,826	1,792	1,810
27 weeks and over	1,166	1,863	1,139	1,507	1,652	1,847	1,788	1,821
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	13.9	15.7	14.3	18.2	18.6	16.5	16.6	15.2
Median duration, in weeks	7.3	8.7	7.0	8.5	9.0	9.8	8.1	8.2
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 5 weeks	40.5	35.3	41.5	38.5	37.0	33.2	37.2	36.1
5 to 14 weeks	34.2	33.8	30.8	32.1	31.7	32.4	29.5	30.4
15 weeks and over	25.3	30.9	27.7	29.3	31.4	34.4	33.4	33.4
15 to 26 weeks	10.6	13.5	13.5	14.7	15.6	17.1	16.7	16.7
27 weeks and over	14.7	17.4	14.2	14.7	15.8	17.3	16.7	16.8

Table A-7. Reason for unemployment

(Numbers in thousands)

Reason	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982
NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED								
Lost last job	3,937	6,042	4,106	5,906	5,901	6,302	6,177	6,387
On layoff	1,192	2,010	1,276	1,946	1,969	2,071	2,079	2,180
Other job losers	2,745	4,032	2,830	3,959	3,932	4,231	4,098	4,167
Left last job	995	912	879	937	874	813	813	806
Reentered labor force	1,975	2,364	2,038	2,365	2,438	2,372	2,528	2,440
Seeking first job	1,041	1,393	971	1,081	1,154	1,088	1,284	1,328
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total unemployed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Job losers	49.5	56.4	51.8	57.4	56.9	59.6	57.4	58.1
On layoff	15.0	18.8	16.0	18.9	19.0	19.6	19.3	20.0
Other job losers	34.5	37.6	35.8	38.5	37.9	40.0	38.1	38.2
Job leavers	12.5	8.5	11.0	9.1	8.4	7.7	7.5	7.4
Reentrants	24.8	22.1	25.5	22.0	23.5	22.4	23.5	22.3
New entrants	13.1	13.0	12.2	10.5	11.1	10.3	11.6	12.2
UNEMPLOYED AS A PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE								
Job losers	3.6	5.4	3.8	5.4	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.7
Job leavers	.9	.8	.8	.9	.8	.7	.7	.7
Reentrants	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
New entrants	.9	1.2	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2

Table A-8. Unemployment by sex and age, seasonally adjusted

Sex and age	Number of unemployed persons (in thousands)		Unemployment rates					
	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982
Total, 16 years and over	7,878	10,805	7.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.8	9.8
16 to 24 years	3,643	4,496	14.5	17.6	17.8	17.1	17.8	18.3
16 to 19 years	1,694	2,040	19.0	23.0	23.1	22.3	24.1	24.0
16 to 17 years	746	834	20.8	24.6	25.3	23.7	26.1	25.8
18 to 19 years	931	1,188	17.6	21.9	21.3	21.9	22.8	22.6
20 to 24 years	1,949	2,456	12.1	14.7	14.3	14.6	14.5	15.2
25 years and over	4,328	6,288	5.2	7.0	7.1	7.4	7.9	7.3
25 to 54 years	3,819	5,543	5.5	7.4	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.8
55 years and over	526	770	3.5	5.0	4.8	5.4	5.2	5.1
Men, 16 years and over	4,385	6,250	7.1	9.4	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0
16 to 24 years	2,046	2,537	15.3	18.9	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.5
16 to 19 years	926	1,111	19.8	24.4	24.0	24.2	25.1	25.1
16 to 17 years	411	466	21.5	26.7	26.3	25.8	28.1	27.3
18 to 19 years	505	633	18.3	24.3	21.9	24.0	23.4	23.4
20 to 24 years	1,120	1,426	12.9	16.0	15.5	15.8	15.9	16.6
25 years and over	2,361	3,726	4.9	6.9	6.9	7.5	7.5	7.5
25 to 54 years	2,067	3,259	5.2	7.2	7.5	8.0	8.1	8.0
55 years and over	303	485	3.4	5.1	4.7	5.0	4.8	5.4
Women, 16 years and over	3,593	4,555	7.7	9.4	9.5	9.1	9.6	9.5
16 to 24 years	1,597	1,957	13.7	16.1	16.2	15.4	16.5	16.9
16 to 19 years	768	929	18.2	21.3	22.1	20.2	23.1	22.8
16 to 17 years	335	368	20.0	24.5	24.1	21.8	24.1	24.2
18 to 19 years	426	551	16.9	19.4	20.6	19.7	22.2	21.7
20 to 24 years	829	1,028	11.1	13.3	12.9	12.9	12.9	13.7
25 years and over	1,967	2,562	5.6	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.0
25 to 54 years	1,752	2,284	6.0	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.5
55 years and over	223	285	3.7	4.8	5.0	6.0	6.0	4.6

Table A-9. Employment status of black and other workers

(Numbers in thousands)

Employment status	Not seasonally adjusted			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982
Civilian noninstitutional population[1]	22,254	22,795	22,975	22,254	22,596	22,777	22,761	22,795	22,975
Civilian labor force	13,913	14,553	14,526	13,632	13,760	14,097	13,947	14,027	14,232
Participation rate	62.5	63.8	63.2	61.3	60.9	61.9	61.3	61.5	61.9
Employed	11,873	11,895	11,988	11,624	11,446	11,669	11,560	11,594	11,738
Unemployed	2,040	2,658	2,538	2,008	2,322	2,429	2,387	2,433	2,494
Unemployment rate	14.7	18.3	17.5	14.7	16.9	17.2	17.1	17.3	17.5

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and seasonally adjusted columns.

Table A-10. Employment status of male Vietnam-era veterans and nonveterans by age, not seasonally adjusted

Veteran status and age	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force							
			Total		Employed		Unemployed			
							Number		Percent of labor force	
	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Aug. 1982
VETERANS										
Total, 25 years and over	8,581	8,704	8,181	8,209	7,767	7,587	414	622	5.1	7.6
25 to 39 years	7,318	7,109	7,076	6,824	6,699	6,263	377	561	5.3	8.2
25 to 29 years	1,459	1,177	1,377	1,117	1,260	968	117	149	8.5	13.3
30 to 34 years	3,206	2,882	3,201	2,757	3,047	2,538	154	219	4.8	7.9
35 to 39 years	2,573	3,050	2,498	2,950	2,392	2,757	106	193	4.2	6.5
40 years and over	1,263	1,595	1,105	1,385	1,068	1,324	37	61	3.3	4.4
NONVETERANS										
Total, 25 to 39 years	17,331	18,337	16,378	17,384	15,454	15,807	924	1,577	5.6	9.1
25 to 39 years	7,899	8,204	7,474	7,759	6,970	6,924	504	835	6.7	10.8
30 to 34 years	5,561	6,031	5,259	5,720	4,948	5,287	311	433	5.9	7.6
35 to 39 years	3,871	4,102	3,645	3,905	3,536	3,596	109	309	3.0	7.9

NOTE: Vietnam-era veterans are males who served in the Armed Forces between August 5, 1964 and May 7, 1975. Nonveterans are males who have never served in the Armed Forces; published data are limited to those 25 to 39 years of age, the group that most closely corresponds to the bulk of the Vietnam-era veteran population.

Table A-11. Employment status of the noninstitutional population for ten large States

[Numbers in thousands]

State and employment status	Not seasonally adjusted *			Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	July 1982	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1982
California									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	18,059	18,374	18,397	18,059	18,295	18,322	18,347	18,374	18,397
Civilian labor force	11,928	12,336	12,303	11,770	12,065	12,150	12,188	12,203	12,135
Employed	11,107	11,020	11,054	10,950	10,943	10,993	11,033	10,916	10,882
Unemployed	821	1,316	1,250	820	1,122	1,157	1,155	1,287	1,253
Unemployment rate	6.9	10.7	10.2	7.0	9.3	9.5	9.5	10.5	10.3
Florida									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	7,930	8,201	8,224	7,930	8,131	8,155	8,178	8,201	8,224
Civilian labor force	4,603	4,854	4,865	4,575	4,645	4,703	4,690	4,769	4,832
Employed	4,294	4,489	4,486	4,273	4,243	4,332	4,339	4,419	4,458
Unemployed	308	365	379	302	402	371	351	350	374
Unemployment rate	6.7	7.5	7.8	6.6	8.7	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.7
Illinois									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	8,508	8,558	8,560	8,508	8,548	8,552	8,554	8,558	8,560
Civilian labor force	5,662	5,759	5,718	5,613	5,631	5,611	5,638	5,671	5,665
Employed	5,205	5,057	5,066	5,136	5,043	4,994	5,003	4,975	4,997
Unemployed	457	702	651	477	588	617	635	696	668
Unemployment rate	8.1	12.2	11.4	8.5	10.4	11.0	11.3	12.3	11.8
Massachusetts									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	4,443	4,494	4,497	4,443	4,482	4,486	4,490	4,494	4,497
Civilian labor force	3,027	3,108	3,124	2,981	2,997	3,039	3,016	3,066	3,078
Employed	2,809	2,809	2,886	2,776	2,743	2,775	2,751	2,775	2,853
Unemployed	217	299	238	205	254	264	265	291	225
Unemployment rate	7.2	9.6	7.6	6.9	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.5	7.3
Michigan									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	6,773	6,784	6,784	6,773	6,784	6,785	6,784	6,784	6,784
Civilian labor force	4,382	4,406	4,379	4,361	4,265	4,328	4,268	4,333	4,349
Employed	3,899	3,757	3,742	3,863	3,625	3,711	3,655	3,709	3,687
Unemployed	483	648	637	498	640	617	613	624	662
Unemployment rate	11.0	14.7	14.5	11.4	15.0	14.3	14.4	14.4	15.2
New Jersey									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	5,644	5,703	5,707	5,644	5,690	5,694	5,699	5,703	5,707
Civilian labor force	3,574	3,711	3,660	3,545	3,655	3,689	3,619	3,628	3,636
Employed	3,338	3,399	3,340	3,300	3,320	3,348	3,323	3,339	3,301
Unemployed	236	312	320	245	335	341	296	289	335
Unemployment rate	6.6	8.4	8.7	6.9	9.2	9.2	8.2	8.0	9.2
New York									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	13,407	13,504	13,509	13,407	13,483	13,491	13,497	13,504	13,509
Civilian labor force	8,097	8,244	8,161	7,980	7,995	8,101	8,081	8,040	8,046
Employed	7,526	7,544	7,476	7,415	7,347	7,439	7,371	7,381	7,362
Unemployed	571	700	685	565	648	662	710	659	684
Unemployment rate	7.1	8.5	8.4	7.1	8.1	8.2	8.8	8.2	8.5
Ohio									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	8,012	8,038	8,038	8,012	8,034	8,036	8,036	8,038	8,038
Civilian labor force	5,163	5,261	5,235	5,071	5,136	5,108	5,201	5,128	5,137
Employed	4,676	4,616	4,578	4,587	4,498	4,512	4,563	4,522	4,484
Unemployed	487	644	657	484	638	596	638	606	653
Unemployment rate	9.4	12.2	12.5	9.5	12.4	11.7	12.3	11.8	12.7
Pennsylvania									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	9,098	9,147	9,149	9,098	9,137	9,141	9,144	9,147	9,149
Civilian labor force	5,583	5,585	5,593	5,531	5,485	5,471	5,396	5,492	5,542
Employed	5,150	4,989	5,018	5,094	4,896	4,903	4,870	4,898	4,959
Unemployed	432	596	575	437	589	568	526	594	583
Unemployment rate	7.7	10.7	10.3	7.9	10.7	10.4	9.7	10.8	10.5
Texas									
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	10,592	10,895	10,920	10,592	10,817	10,844	10,869	10,895	10,920
Civilian labor force	7,092	7,394	7,374	7,075	7,302	7,313	7,338	7,313	7,358
Employed	6,684	6,851	6,855	6,699	6,831	6,846	6,824	6,803	6,867
Unemployed	408	542	519	376	471	469	514	510	491
Unemployment rate	5.8	7.3	7.0	5.3	6.5	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.7

[1] The population figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations; therefore, identical numbers appear in the unadjusted and the seasonally adjusted columns.

* These are the official Bureau of Labor Statistics' estimates used in the administration of Federal fund allocation programs.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-1. Employees on nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p
Total	91,087	90,570	89,362	89,195	91,322	90,083	90,166	89,839	89,662	89,451
Goods-producing	26,001	24,266	24,000	24,078	25,637	24,289	24,255	23,994	23,880	23,730
Mining	1,200	1,145	1,126	1,118	1,180	1,182	1,152	1,124	1,107	1,099
Construction	4,431	4,090	4,149	4,167	4,146	3,938	3,988	3,940	3,929	3,902
Manufacturing	20,370	19,031	18,725	18,793	20,311	19,169	19,115	18,930	18,844	18,729
Production workers	14,153	12,931	12,653	12,737	14,136	13,042	13,008	12,852	12,798	12,708
Durable goods	12,164	11,267	11,077	10,971	12,228	11,375	11,332	11,203	11,157	11,027
Production workers	8,302	7,497	7,327	7,236	8,389	7,576	7,553	7,443	7,420	7,309
Lumber and wood products	691.2	627.7	630.8	636.1	671	615	617	615	618	618
Furniture and fixtures	470.6	439.2	429.1	439.8	475	443	443	442	442	443
Stone, clay, and glass products	636.3	591.7	589.1	594.2	643	584	586	580	580	582
Primary metal products	1,132.6	935.0	909.1	888.8	1,134	976	965	926	913	891
Fabricated metal products	1,599.9	1,458.2	1,426.9	1,423.6	1,610	1,481	1,472	1,452	1,447	1,432
Machinery, except electrical	2,507.1	2,328.8	2,262.3	2,224.7	2,532	2,389	2,377	2,322	2,276	2,247
Electric and electronic equipment	2,102.5	2,031.6	2,004.7	1,996.3	2,116	2,034	2,034	2,026	2,021	2,008
Transportation equipment	1,850.8	1,749.9	1,738.6	1,670.5	1,901	1,748	1,755	1,745	1,763	1,715
Instruments and related products	735.8	714.6	708.3	703.7	734	713	713	708	708	704
Miscellaneous manufacturing	417.0	390.4	378.4	390.8	412	392	390	387	389	387
Nondurable goods	8,206	7,764	7,648	7,822	8,083	7,794	7,783	7,727	7,687	7,702
Production workers	5,851	5,434	5,326	5,501	5,747	5,466	5,455	5,409	5,378	5,399
Food and kindred products	1,759.6	1,627.0	1,672.9	1,733.7	1,659	1,643	1,652	1,637	1,648	1,634
Tobacco manufactures	73.8	62.0	60.8	69.2	70	67	67	67	65	66
Textile mill products	829.7	744.5	727.0	735.1	829	773	759	741	741	734
Apparel and other textile products	1,260.3	1,181.2	1,095.9	1,167.9	1,253	1,165	1,165	1,161	1,129	1,161
Paper and allied products	695.5	663.9	659.4	660.0	691	664	661	658	659	655
Printing and publishing	1,265.9	1,269.8	1,262.4	1,261.7	1,271	1,274	1,274	1,269	1,266	1,267
Chemicals and allied products	1,112.0	1,083.4	1,075.0	1,075.4	1,107	1,082	1,079	1,073	1,069	1,071
Petroleum and coal products	220.7	207.9	209.3	210.8	216	206	207	205	205	207
Rubber and misc. plastics products	749.2	707.7	689.8	695.7	752	706	708	704	700	698
Leather and leather products	239.1	216.8	195.7	212.6	235	214	211	212	205	209
Service-producing	65,086	66,304	65,362	65,117	65,685	65,794	65,911	65,845	65,782	65,721
Transportation and public utilities	5,180	5,114	5,051	5,048	5,168	5,094	5,101	5,078	5,041	5,038
Wholesale and retail trade	20,664	20,673	20,598	20,547	20,650	20,584	20,652	20,595	20,613	20,531
Wholesale trade	5,402	5,339	5,314	5,293	5,387	5,323	5,331	5,307	5,298	5,279
Retail trade	15,262	15,334	15,284	15,252	15,263	15,261	15,321	15,288	15,315	15,252
Finance, insurance, and real estate	5,374	5,406	5,422	5,429	5,319	5,335	5,342	5,352	5,358	5,375
Services	18,771	19,140	19,209	19,191	18,654	18,929	18,963	18,988	19,057	19,077
Government	15,097	15,971	13,082	14,902	15,894	15,852	15,853	15,832	15,713	15,700
Federal government	2,803	2,786	2,790	2,754	2,769	2,730	2,728	2,739	2,733	2,721
State and local government	12,294	13,185	12,292	12,148	13,125	13,122	13,125	13,093	12,980	12,979

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-2. Average weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p
Total private	35.6	35.0	35.2	35.3	35.2	34.9	35.0	34.9	34.9	34.9
Mining	44.2	42.8	42.7	41.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Construction	37.4	37.5	38.1	37.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Manufacturing	39.9	39.3	39.0	39.0	39.9	39.0	39.1	39.2	39.3	39.0
Overtime hours	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Durable goods	40.2	39.8	39.2	39.3	40.4	39.5	39.6	39.7	39.7	39.5
Overtime hours	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3
Lumber and wood products	39.0	39.2	38.4	38.6	38.4	37.6	38.5	38.7	38.4	38.0
Furniture and fixtures	38.6	37.9	37.0	37.8	38.4	37.4	37.5	37.8	37.8	37.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	41.0	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.7	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.6	40.5
Primary metal products	40.3	38.9	38.5	38.7	40.8	38.5	38.5	38.9	38.9	39.2
Fabricated metal products	40.3	39.6	38.9	39.1	40.4	39.4	39.5	39.4	39.5	39.2
Machinery, except electrical	40.7	39.6	39.2	39.2	41.1	40.1	39.8	39.6	39.9	39.6
Electric and electronic equipment	40.0	39.5	39.1	39.2	40.3	39.3	39.4	39.5	39.8	39.4
Transportation equipment	40.6	41.6	40.6	40.4	41.2	41.1	41.1	41.6	41.0	40.9
Instruments and related products	40.4	40.2	39.5	39.8	40.6	39.9	40.2	40.2	40.1	40.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing	38.9	38.6	38.2	38.6	38.9	38.5	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.6
Nondurable goods	39.4	38.7	38.6	38.6	39.2	38.4	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.4
Overtime hours	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Food and kindred products	39.9	39.5	40.0	39.9	39.4	39.4	39.4	39.5	39.9	39.4
Tobacco manufactures	40.7	38.4	37.4	38.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Textile mill products	39.9	38.1	37.3	37.9	39.8	37.7	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.8
Apparel and other textile products	36.3	35.5	35.4	35.5	35.9	34.7	34.8	35.1	35.2	35.1
Paper and allied products	42.4	42.0	41.8	41.5	42.5	42.1	41.8	42.0	42.1	41.6
Printing and publishing	37.5	36.9	36.9	37.0	37.3	37.1	36.8	37.1	37.0	36.7
Chemicals and allied products	41.4	40.9	40.7	40.3	41.7	40.7	41.0	41.0	40.9	40.5
Petroleum and coal products	43.0	44.2	44.0	44.4	42.9	44.0	44.1	44.1	43.3	44.3
Rubber and misc. plastics products	40.4	40.1	39.5	39.6	40.5	39.8	39.9	40.1	40.1	39.6
Leather and leather products	36.9	36.7	35.9	35.9	36.7	35.6	35.6	35.7	35.9	35.7
Transportation and public utilities	39.5	39.2	39.4	39.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Wholesale and retail trade	32.8	32.1	32.6	32.7	32.2	31.8	32.0	31.9	31.9	32.0
Wholesale trade	38.7	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.6	38.3	38.5	38.6	38.5	38.6
Retail trade	30.9	30.1	30.7	30.8	30.1	29.8	30.0	29.8	29.9	30.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	36.8	36.1	36.3	36.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Services	32.9	32.8	33.1	33.1	32.5	32.7	32.7	32.7	32.6	32.7

[1] Data relate to production workers in mining and manufacturing; to construction workers in construction; and to nonsupervisory workers in transportation and public utilities; wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. These groups account for approximately four-fifths of the total employees on private nonagricultural payrolls.

[2] This series is not published seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-3. Average hourly and weekly earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

Industry	Average hourly earnings				Average weekly earnings			
	Aug. 1981	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p	Aug. 1981	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p
Total private	$7.30	$7.64	$7.67	$7.69	$259.88	$267.40	$269.98	$271.46
Seasonally adjusted	7.34	7.67	7.70	7.73	258.37	267.68	268.73	269.78
Mining	10.12	10.82	10.91	10.95	447.30	463.10	465.86	458.81
Construction	10.92	11.41	11.53	11.61	408.41	427.88	439.29	437.70
Manufacturing	8.03	8.50	8.55	8.51	320.40	334.05	333.45	331.89
Durable goods	8.59	9.06	9.11	9.09	345.32	360.59	357.11	357.24
Lumber and wood products	7.13	7.59	7.63	7.61	278.07	297.53	292.99	293.75
Furniture and fixtures	5.99	6.30	6.33	6.36	231.21	238.77	236.21	240.41
Stone, clay, and glass products	8.41	8.86	8.93	8.92	344.81	361.49	362.56	363.94
Primary metal products	10.99	11.31	11.38	11.45	442.90	439.96	438.13	443.12
Fabricated metal products	8.26	8.83	8.85	8.88	332.88	349.67	344.27	347.21
Machinery, except electrical	8.84	9.27	9.31	9.34	359.79	367.09	364.95	366.13
Electric and electronic equipment	7.73	8.09	8.18	8.25	309.20	319.56	319.88	323.40
Transportation equipment	10.37	11.21	11.26	11.21	421.02	466.38	457.16	452.88
Instruments and related products	7.55	8.23	8.30	8.35	305.02	330.85	327.85	332.73
Miscellaneous manufacturing	5.96	6.41	6.40	6.37	231.84	247.43	244.48	245.88
Nondurable goods	7.23	7.70	7.77	7.73	284.86	297.99	299.92	298.38
Food and kindred products	7.48	7.90	7.87	7.84	298.45	312.05	314.80	312.82
Tobacco manufactures	8.70	10.35	10.32	9.42	354.09	397.44	385.97	365.50
Textile mill products	5.65	5.79	5.81	5.82	225.44	220.60	216.71	220.58
Apparel and other textile products	4.96	5.18	5.18	5.19	180.05	183.89	183.37	184.25
Paper and allied products	8.67	9.28	9.40	9.40	367.61	389.76	392.92	390.10
Printing and publishing	8.25	8.66	8.72	8.76	309.38	319.55	321.77	324.12
Chemicals and allied products	9.19	9.95	10.01	10.01	380.47	406.96	407.41	403.40
Petroleum and coal products	11.32	12.53	12.40	12.39	486.76	553.83	545.60	550.12
Rubber and misc. plastics products	7.23	7.64	7.67	7.63	292.09	304.36	302.97	302.15
Leather and leather products	4.97	5.36	5.31	5.38	183.39	196.71	190.63	193.14
Transportation and public utilities	9.87	10.20	10.26	10.41	389.87	399.84	404.28	410.15
Wholesale and retail trade	5.94	6.20	6.20	6.21	194.83	199.02	202.12	203.07
Wholesale trade	7.65	8.01	8.06	8.09	296.06	309.19	311.92	313.08
Retail trade	5.25	5.47	5.47	5.47	162.23	168.65	167.93	168.48
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.38	6.71	6.77	6.84	232.23	242.23	245.75	248.98
Services	6.41	6.84	6.86	6.90	210.89	224.35	227.07	228.39

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

Table B-4. Hourly Earnings Index for production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted					Seasonally adjusted						
	Aug. 1981	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p	Percent change from: Aug. 1981–Aug. 1982	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p	Percent change from: July 1982–Aug. 1982
Total private nonfarm:												
Current dollars	140.0	147.6	148.5	149.1	6.5	140.5	146.3	147.7	148.1	148.8	149.7	0.6
Constant (1977) dollars	91.9	92 4	92.3	N.A.	(2)	92.5	93.7	93.7	93.1	92.9	N.A.	(3)
Mining[4]	149.5	159.6	161.6	162.0	8.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
Construction	133.6	139.1	140.7	141.6	6.0	132.8	138.7	139.9	139.7	140.5	140.7	.1
Manufacturing	142.9	152.4	153.3	153.4	7.3	143.5	150.8	151.8	152.5	153.3	154.0	.4
Transportation and public utilities	141.6	147.3	147.7	149.8	5.8	141.6	146.9	148.2	149.1	148.3	149.8	1.0
Wholesale and retail trade	139.1	144.9	145.2	145.6	4.7	139.7	143.7	145.1	145.2	145.4	146.2	.5
Finance, insurance, and real estate	139.7	146.9	148.2	149.8	7.3	140.1	144.9	148.0	147.2	148.5	150.3	1.2
Services	138.0	146.6	147.6	148.4	7.5	139.2	145.1	146.5	147.3	148.5	149.7	.8

1 See footnote 1, table B-2.
2 Percent change was .7 from July 1981 to July 1982, the latest month available.
3 Percent chang was -.2 from June 1982 to July 1982, the latest month available.
4 Mining is not seasonally adjusted since the seasonal component is small relative to the trend-cycle and/or irregular components and consequently cannot be separated with sufficient precision.
N.A. = not available.
p = preliminary.

Table B-5. Indexes of aggregate weekly hours of production or nonsupervisory workers[1] on private nonagricultural payrolls by industry

(1977 = 100)

Industry	Not seasonally adjusted				Seasonally adjusted					
	Aug. 1981	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p	Aug. 1981	Apr. 1982	May 1982	June 1982	July 1982 p	Aug. 1982 p
Total private	110.4	106.4	106.4	106.4	108.5	105.2	105.7	104.9	105.0	104.5
Goods-producing	103.7	93.6	91.9	92.3	102.0	93.0	93.3	91.9	91.8	90.5
Mining	145.6	130.9	128.1	125.0	142.9	138.4	133.6	128.2	126.8	122.8
Construction	118.4	107.6	111.4	110.9	107.4	100.9	104.5	101.0	102.2	100.9
Manufacturing	98.9	89.2	86.4	87.2	99.0	89.3	89.2	88.4	88.2	87.0
Durable goods	98.0	87.5	84.3	83.5	99.6	87.8	87.8	86.7	86.5	84.8
Lumber and wood products	91.7	82.7	81.6	82.5	87.3	77.4	79.5	79.8	79.8	78.6
Furniture and fixtures	98.2	88.1	83.9	88.3	98.7	87.8	88.1	88.5	88.8	88.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	94.5	83.3	82.5	84.1	91.8	80.2	81.1	80.4	81.2	81.6
Primary metal products	91.8	70.9	67.8	66.3	93.4	73.6	71.0	70.1	69.0	67.5
Fabricated metal products	96.7	84.8	81.3	81.5	97.8	85.8	85.5	84.0	84.1	82.4
Machinery, except electrical	108.7	94.7	89.8	87.6	111.9	99.2	98.0	96.4	92.6	90.2
Electric and electronic equipment	105.5	98.0	94.8	94.9	107.6	97.8	98.0	97.7	97.7	96.5
Transportation equipment	85.8	82.9	80.2	75.0	91.6	81.4	82.3	82.6	83.4	79.7
Instruments and related products	114.0	108.3	104.8	104.9	114.7	107.4	108.5	107.2	106.9	105.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing	92.8	84.3	80.6	85.8	91.4	84.2	84.4	83.6	84.4	84.1
Nondurable goods	100.3	91.6	89.6	92.6	98.1	91.5	91.8	91.0	90.7	90.3
Food and kindred products	105.9	98.4	99.1	104.2	96.7	95.5	96.2	95.4	97.4	95.1
Tobacco manufactures	109.5	84.8	80.4	98.5	104.8	88.6	88.7	91.6	91.2	94.4
Textile mill products	89.7	75.8	72.4	74.6	89.3	78.0	77.0	74.8	74.9	74.3
Apparel and other textile products	96.9	88.4	81.2	87.3	95.3	85.3	85.3	85.8	83.3	85.8
Paper and allied products	100.2	93.5	92.2	92.0	99.5	94.0	92.8	92.5	92.9	91.6
Printing and publishing	106.8	105.0	104.1	104.4	107.0	106.2	105.5	105.9	105.3	104.2
Chemicals and allied products	101.5	96.0	94.0	93.9	102.2	95.3	95.7	96.9	94.2	94.0
Petroleum and coal products	105.8	98.0	98.5	100.7	102.5	96.5	96.7	95.9	94.2	97.9
Rubber and misc. plastics products	102.2	95.1	90.9	92.2	103.6	98.0	94.6	94.9	94.7	93.2
Leather and leather products	92.8	82.6	72.2	78.9	91.0	79.5	78.1	78.4	75.7	77.0
Service-producing	114.1	113.4	114.4	114.3	112.1	111.9	112.5	112.1	112.2	112.2
Transportation and public utilities	105.9	103.6	102.6	102.6	105.2	102.8	102.6	102.2	101.9	101.8
Wholesale and retail trade	108.9	106.9	108.0	107.9	106.9	105.5	106.5	105.8	106.1	105.7
Wholesale trade	113.0	110.7	110.5	110.1	112.4	109.5	110.3	110.0	109.5	109.4
Retail trade	107.4	105.5	107.0	107.0	104.8	103.9	105.1	104.2	104.7	104.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	119.6	118.5	119.3	119.6	117.9	117.0	117.9	117.4	117.6	117.8
Services	121.7	123.2	124.9	124.6	119.3	121.5	121.8	121.9	121.8	122.2

[1] See footnote 1, table B-2.

p = preliminary.

Table B-6. Indexes of diffusion: Percent of industries in which employment[1] increased

Year and month	Over 1-month span	Over 3-month span	Over 6-month span	Over 12-month span
1979				
January	64.2	68.5	72.3	73.7
February	61.6	68.3	71.0	70.4
March	65.6	65.1	68.8	69.1
April	51.6	65.9	63.7	65.6
May	61.8	62.1	59.4	59.7
June	62.4	63.4	53.5	57.3
July	54.3	53.2	58.1	57.5
August	53.5	48.4	49.2	55.9
September	48.9	53.8	49.7	52.2
October	61.8	51.6	51.6	46.0
November	50.3	54.0	51.6	39.8
December	51.1	51.1	47.6	35.5
1980				
January	53.8	50.0	39.8	30.9
February	48.9	47.0	34.1	32.3
March	49.2	35.2	29.3	32.8
April	29.0	28.8	23.1	33.9
May	32.8	23.1	26.6	31.7
June	29.6	28.2	28.8	32.3
July	35.2	34.1	35.8	31.7
August	64.0	51.6	44.1	33.9
September	61.0	69.1	59.1	33.9
October	62.6	67.2	71.2	39.5
November	59.4	64.2	64.0	50.8
December	54.6	58.9	61.0	62.6
1981				
January	56.7	53.5	64.8	73.9
February	48.7	52.2	65.9	71.0
March	51.1	60.2	67.2	70.4
April	68.3	70.2	67.7	62.1
May	65.3	70.4	67.2	50.0
June	54.0	65.9	67.5	43.3
July	59.9	59.4	51.3	35.2
August	50.3	57.0	39.0	33.6
September	50.3	40.1	33.9	31.5
October	34.7	30.6	30.1	27.2
November	28.2	26.3	27.7	27.7
December	31.2	23.4	24.2	25.8
1982				
January	32.5	28.0	21.8	23.4p
February	42.5	31.2	27.4	24.5p
March	35.8	33.6	27.4	
April	40.9	37.1	31.2p	
May	51.1	35.8	32.8p	
June	32.0	38.4p		
July	45.2p	34.4p		
August	44.6p			
September				
October				
November				
December				

[1] Number of employees, seasonally adjusted for 1, 3, and 6 month spans, on payrolls of 186 private nonagricultural industries.
p = preliminary.

NOTE: Figures are the percent of industries with employment rising. (Half of the unchanged components are counted as rising.) Data are centered within the spans.

Senator SARBANES. Thank you very much, Commissioner Norwood.

What is the significance of the decline in the factory workweek to which you make reference?

Ms. NORWOOD. The decline in the factory workweek occurred at the same time that there were declines going on in employment. The two taken together show that in those durable manufacturing industries which I mentioned there is clearly considerable weakness.

Employers tend either to adjust their payrolls or to adjust hours or both in a period of economic difficulty.

Senator SARBANES. Ordinarily, if we were moving out of a recession and were anticipating a decline in the unemployment rate, would we expect the factory workweek to drop or to remain steady or improve?

Ms. NORWOOD. In many previous recessions the factory workweek has tended to go up before employers began to hire additional work force.

Senator SARBANES. So, ordinarily the workweek goes up and subsequent to that employers begin to take on employees. In the figures you're reporting to us this month the workweek went down; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's correct, after seasonal adjustment. One interesting fact is that overtime hours in manufacturing remained unchanged as did total nonfarm hours.

Senator SARBANES. You make reference to women in the work force. Do you have any material that would indicate the nature of the increased participation rate since April by women in the work force?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't have any such information with me.

Senator SARBANES. Let me ask this question, just to make clear what I'm driving at. Are we facing a situation in which the husbands are not able to find work in manufacturing, for example, so that wives are moving into the work force to sustain the family and are able to find some employment in the service sector? Is what we see women going into the work force in order to meet the economic situation confronting their families?

Ms. NORWOOD. There may be some of that but I don't think that explains the situation fully, Senator Sarbanes. We have had, as you know, a rather phenomenal increase of labor force participation of women in recent years. During the early period of the recession the rate of increase began to slow down, as one would expect. Labor force growth typically slows during recession. There was some discussion about whether that meant that the continued influx of women into the labor force was really leveling off. I think what we have seen now is that after some slowdown in the labor force increase for women, the increase has picked up again. There are probably a variety of reasons for that, including the ones that you mentioned, but I think it goes beyond that and that this is probably a continuation of the movement we've seen for women.

Senator SARBANES. When you make reference to teenagers in discussing the unemployment figures, what ages are you talking about?

Ms. NORWOOD. Those are 16- to 19-year-olds.

Senator SARBANES. Now the unemployment rate among blacks, age 16 to 19, is 50 percent; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. And what about among persons of Hispanic origin?

Ms. NORWOOD. We don't have that on a monthly basis because the samples are a bit small, but I think we can find it on a quarterly basis. It's high in any case. It may take a little while to find it. In the second quarter of 1982 the unemployment rate for Hispanic teenagers was 27.7 percent.

Senator SARBANES. All right. And among whites ages 16 to 19?

Ms. NORWOOD. That is 20.6 percent.

Senator SARBANES. What's the overall unemployment rate for teenagers?

Ms. NORWOOD. 24 percent.

Senator SARBANES. How much does this figure vary over the course of a year?

Ms. NORWOOD. The teenage figures are quite variable partly because of the size of the teenage group and, of course, when they're broken down among the various demographic groups within the teenage group they jump around even more. But there is no doubt that the rate for black youth is high and has been high for some time. The rate for teenagers in general, all 16- to 19-year-olds, throughout the past year, has varied from about 19 to 24 percent, seasonally adjusted. The subgroups, of course, have been more volatile.

Senator SARBANES. Do you have any figures on the people who have dropped out of the labor force, because they are so discouraged that they have stopped looking for jobs, that would be over and above the 10.8 million that are counted as part of this unemployment figure?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's about 1½ million in the second quarter. Those are figures that are compiled on a quarterly basis.

Senator SARBANES. Was that a record at the time it was reported?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. That's the highest we've ever recorded on a quarterly basis?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. That's 1½ million. And how about people on part-time work?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's also very high and it has gone up slightly this month. The number working part time for economic reasons is about 5.6 million.

Senator SARBANES. These would be people wanting full-time employment but having to settle for part-time unemployment; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. The groups we are referring to are those whom we call part time for economic reasons. This month, the part time for economic reasons went up slightly.

Senator SARBANES. What are the regional figures for this month, Commissioner?

Ms. NORWOOD. We publish data for the 10 largest States each month and they show, of course, that the recession is hitting the different States in different ways.

Senator SARBANES. Where is that in the tables?

Ms. NORWOOD. It's table A-11. We also have data for the other 40 States, but those have a longer time lag and are based upon a somewhat different system of estimation.

Senator SARBANES. These are the 10 largest States that are listed here?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir, as of the 1970 census.

Senator SARBANES. Five of those ten States are in double-digit unemployment figures; is that correct? California, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, sir.

Senator SARBANES. Does Michigan have the worst unemployment in the country currently on a State basis, as best you can ascertain from those figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, it is.

Senator SARBANES. About 14.5 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. 15.2 percent in August.

Senator SARBANES. I take it these figures are related to the sectors you were describing before as being weak, or are there some additional reasons which would explain these figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. In general, I think you're quite right.

Senator SARBANES. How about California?

Ms. NORWOOD. There's a good bit of aerospace work in California, and there are a number of durable manufacturing industries there.

Senator SARBANES. And Michigan, Ohio, and Pennsylvania are autos and steel?

Ms. NORWOOD. Primarily, but there are other industries—mostly supplier industries to autos and construction—that have been hit. Then you have the Pacific Northwest where lumber and wood are affected. Mining has begun to be affected and so those States with large mining work forces—particularly in oil and gas extraction—are beginning to go up. But the rising unemployment is very much related to the States with industrial sectors that experience employment declines.

Senator SARBANES. Do we have those part-time figures? Were you able to find those part-time figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. The number working part time involuntarily was 5,648,000—seasonally adjusted—in August.

Senator SARBANES. What percentage of the unemployed are covered by unemployment insurance and are receiving unemployment insurance benefits?

Ms. NORWOOD. Roughly 40 percent, though that varies from one period to the next. At the moment, it is somewhat smaller, somewhere around 36 percent.

Senator SARBANES. 36 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. That is, the regular UI benefits are about 36 percent. If you included extended benefits, it's 40.4 percent.

Senator SARBANES. That's a declining figure, as I recall your testimony in previous months before this committee.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. Fewer and fewer of the unemployed are now receiving benefits to sustain themselves and their families; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. It has been declining generally since about April.

Senator SARBANES. What was the figure in the past recessions? Is there a general figure?

Ms. NORWOOD. Much higher.

Senator SARBANES. Closer to two-thirds?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, 60 to 65 percent.

Senator SARBANES. Would you say that's one of the significant factors making this recession different from past recessions, the more limited percentage of people covered by unemployment benefits?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I think the UI laws are working in very different ways now than they did and the result is that there is somewhat less coverage. Basically, however, a lot of the difference results from the tightening of the administration of the laws and in the rules about people who have left their jobs and people who have some other work.

Senator SARBANES. How about the limitations on the length of benefits as related to the length of this recession?

Ms. NORWOOD. There's that, too, because, as you recall, in the 1973–75 recession there was a great deal of extended benefits. There were several additional kinds of benefits that were made available. That is not true now.

Senator SARBANES. I would simply point out, not for you to comment on, that this situation means the downward spiral may well continue; the check or brake that was provided by unemployment benefits to help maintain and sustain demand is much less a factor in this instance. In effect, we have a downward spiral perpetrated by the much smaller coverage. I gather, as you say, they're down below 40 percent now on the regular benefits, down almost a third, 35 percent?

Ms. NORWOOD. 36 percent.

Senator SARBANES. I wanted to ask a question related to this story on farm incomes at a half century low. How are farmers measured in the unemployment figures? They don't really show up that much, do they?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, they're in the household survey, but they, of course, are a small group of the population and, therefore, there is somewhat more variance in the survey; but they are included in the household survey; table A–1 has employment in agriculture as well as in nonagricultural industries. Agricultural workers are excluded generally from the establishment survey unless they are on the payroll of an establishment in some way outside of their farm activity because the payroll survey is nonfarm. However, many farmers, of course, have additional jobs in nonagricultural industries, and to the effect this is the case, they would be included in the payroll survey.

Senator SARBANES. Also, extending this question to the story about corporate failures at a 50-year high, most farmers and small businessmen who continue to try to struggle in difficult economic circumstances don't show up as unemployed until they actually go bankrupt. Isn't that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. The unemployment data do not serve as a clear proxy for evidence of hardship one way or the other, so they do not; you're quite right.

Senator SARBANES. A farmer or a small businessman who struggles to keep going is still working, but he's getting deeper and deeper into financial difficulty. In effect he doesn't stop working until the day he has to give it all up, and therefore would not be reflected in the unemployment figures. Is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right. We measure his employment activity. He may be in great difficulty, but if he's still working then he is counted as employed. On the reverse side when people are unemployed they may have other family income and we don't measure that. We just measure what their activity is.

Senator SARBANES. This downturn now has combined over what period of time?

Ms. NORWOOD. The current downturn is generally believed to have begun in July according to the National Bureau of Economic Research—that is, July 1981 was designated as the prerecession peak—which would make this about 13 months. There are some people who wonder about the 1980 recession which only lasted for 6 months and then the short recovery, and many people look at these two as two stages of one recession. But the current recession has lasted for 13 months.

Senator SARBANES. How does that compare in length with prior downturns?

Ms. NORWOOD. It's certainly not one of the shortest. There have been others that have been longer, but not many.

Senator SARBANES. Am I correct that this is the highest monthly unemployment rate—well, I guess ever since we began keeping monthly figures? Before that they were yearly figures; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. That's right.

Senator SARBANES. How far back do we have to go to find monthly figures? When did you start keeping monthly figures of unemployment?

Ms. NORWOOD. Since 1948 on a consistent basis with the present.

Senator SARBANES. So 9.8 percent is the highest monthly unemployment figure we've ever had?

Ms. NORWOOD. Out of the current system, yes.

Senator SARBANES. Before 1948 the unemployment figures were kept on a yearly basis?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. The survey actually was taken on a monthly basis back to March 1940, but we don't have fully comparable monthly estimates prior to 1948.

Senator SARBANES. What year do we have to go back to find an unemployment figure, on an annual basis, higher than the 9.8 percent we have experienced over the last 2 months?

Ms. NORWOOD. It was 9.9 percent in 1941.

Senator SARBANES. What was it in 1940?

Ms. NORWOOD. 14.6 percent.

Senator SARBANES. Would you say that the figures this month are really a continuation of the situation last month, with a deterioration caused by a further decline in factory jobs?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes, I think that's a fair summarization. There is a great deal of stability out there, but there is also some continued decline going on in durable manufacturing industries.

Senator SARBANES. So there's some decline in durable manufacturing and there's a decline in the factory workweek?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. The latter, of course, is counter to the trend we would hope for if we were trying to anticipate movement out of a recession and declining unemployment figures.

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. Is there any significant shift that we should note in the regional composition of the unemployment figures?

Ms. NORWOOD. I don't think so. There has been some reduced employment in the last couple of months in the oil and gas extraction industries.

Senator SARBANES. You mean movement of unemployment into those industries?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. So that some of the oil producing States are beginning to experience some rise in unemployment, but it is, of course, nowhere near the situation with the North Central States.

Senator SARBANES. I have been, as you know, concerned consistently about the unemployment status of Vietnam era veterans and I wonder what those figures show this month?

Ms. NORWOOD. They show an unemployment rate for August of about 7.6 percent overall. That's a very small group for measurement purposes.

Senator SARBANES. And I gather that unemployment is more heavily loaded—I see a 13.3-percent figure here—into the younger years; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. That's, of course, generally true. Unemployment rates are highest among the younger workers.

Senator SARBANES. Is there a sort of magic figure where you see unemployment break sharply in terms of age?

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, I suppose you can look at the unemployment up to age 25 and then 25 and over, and there are very large proportions—something like 40 percent, I believe, of the unemployed are under 25 years of age.

Senator SARBANES. Let me ask you a question. Do other industrialized countries reflect the same sharp break, or do they do a better job of, even in the downturn, keeping the younger part of the work force employed?

Ms. NORWOOD. They are worse off.

Senator SARBANES. In terms of the younger people?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes. Teenagers in many of the countries in Europe have higher unemployment rates than teenagers in this country. Moreover, the incidence of long-term unemployment in many of those countries at the moment is greater than in this country, both for youths and adults.

Senator SARBANES. Now, what about when they get out of their teens and they are in their early twenties.

Ms. NORWOOD. Well, depending upon the particular situation in the country and what the overall employment situation is, in general, teenagers have had great difficulty in the last few years in many European countries and the 20- to 24-year-olds as well.

Things are deteriorating in many other countries of the world, as you know.

Senator SARBANES. I want to make the comment at this point that if we're trying to develop work habits and a sense of discipline in the work force of the next generation, the worst way to do that is to put young people through this difficult unemployment situation. It is leading to the growth of attitudes which are clearly undesirable, to a sense of that they have no role to play in the society and no responsible way to participate in the society. In some instances you can break that pattern later, but it's harder. In far too many instances it's a pattern that stays with individuals and has enormous cost not only as far as they're concerned but enormous cost as far as the society is concerned.

Let me ask you this question. How many people were unemployed in August- there were 10.8 million; is that correct?

Ms. NORWOOD. Yes.

Senator SARBANES. How many more would have had to be unemployed for you to have reported a 10-percent unemployment figure?

Ms. NORWOOD. A little over 200,000, if you assume that the labor force stays the same. The labor force is now between 110 and 111 million.

Senator SARBANES. So you have 10.8 million unemployed and the addition of another 200,000 to 11 million would have given us a 10-percent unemployment rate. What concerns me deeply is what I said in my opening statement—that if you were reporting a double digit unemployment figure this morning all the alarm bells would be going off in this country about the unemployment situation and there would be a general perception that these were absolutely devastating unemployment figures.

Now we're two-tenths of a point under that, at 9.8 percent. That's really 200,000 more compared to 10.8 million people already unemployed, and there's relief, well, that the figure stayed at the same rate. Yet I regard these figures as absolutely devastating.

The worst unemployment since before World War II has created a situation calling for immediate measures to restore employment and this policy of simply waiting and waiting for a recovery, which is what we've been told to do now for the better part of a year by our policymakers, is not working. There's an enormous cost being paid by our society.

News articles report people showing up in droves looking for jobs. We've had similar experiences in my own State. People are desperate to find work. Corporate failures, declining farm income—I am concerned that we not become numbed as a nation to these figures month after month. There's a tendency to focus on the change or lack of change from 1 month to the next whereas it seems to me that it's important to see the major change reflected in that chart, which shows that in July 1981, 13 months ago, the unemployment rate was at 7.2 percent, and that in 13 months the unemployment rate has climbed steadily—with only one monthly downturn—from 7.2 percent to 9.8 percent, the highest since 1941. That means almost 11 million Americans out of work. We have another 1.5 million discouraged workers, a record number as I understand it, who are not even in the labor force. I gather there is also

a record number on part-time unemployment, although we don't have that figure.

Ms. NORWOOD. It's close to a record for persons working part time involuntarily.

Senator SARBANES. We have a downturn in the workweek. We have incredibly high teenage unemployment which I know is a problem involving factors in addition to the cyclical movements of the economy, but it's greatly intensified in periods such as we face now. To talk about recovery as people are talking about in the face of these figures is not squarely to face the reality.

I want to close the hearing again on the note on which I began it, that as we come to Labor Day of 1982, a day which is set aside really to mark the contribution and the role of working men and women in building the strength of this country, facing the record unemployment figures reported to us this morning constitutes a devastating situation.

Commissioner Norwood, I thank you and your associates for your usual professional presentation of these figures. Thank you very much.

Ms. NORWOOD. Thank you.

Senator SARBANES. The committee stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:25 a.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

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